The NOR-WEST FARMER

Stanley Rackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.

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Vol. 28 No 19

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

WINNIPEG, CANADA. Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers. OCTOBER 5, 1909.

It Pays in Comfort, Cash and Health to Wear

Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES!

Worn With Wonderful Satisfaction by Workers Everywhere!

Patented
Dec. 4, 1906.
Others Pending

FREE

Send for our Book, "The Sole of Steel"—or, better yet—send for a pair of Steel Shoes on the Order Blank below.

Easy on the Feet! Easy on the Pocket Book!

One Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Soled Shoes

Steel Shoes are setting the swiftest pace in sales of any work shoes in existence. They are so **strong and durable, so easy and comfortable** that farmers and all classes of workers are simply **astonished.** One pair will outwear from three to six pairs of the best leather soled shoes you can buy.

There's the **utmost limit of wear** in every pair of Steel Shoes—and **comfort** as long as you wear them. They are **lighter** than all-leather work shoes with thick and clumsy soles. They need **no repairs!** They are **absolutely waterproof** and will keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable in the coldest weather, in mud, snow or slush up to your **shoe-tops.** Do you wonder that many thousands of workers will wear no other kind of work shoes?

Steel Shoes Give Absolute Protection from Colds, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stiffness, Discomfort.

Steel Shoes are as waterproof as Rubber Boots, and keep the feet warm and perfectly dry, regardless of rain, snow, slush or mud—no matter how cold the weather. They defy cold and wet, protecting the feet even from dampness and chill.

Nine-tenths of all cases of rheumatism, colds, and sore throat result from wearing all-leather shoes which **leak** or **absorb moisture.** Pneumonia often develops as the direct result of cold, wet feet. Why take chances when Steel Shoes offer **real protection,** with **comfort** thrown in for good measure?

How These Wonderful Shoes Are Made

Steel Soles and Sides—Waterproof Leather Upper—Adjustable Steel Rivets in Bottoms —Hair Cushion Insoles

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust resisting steel. **One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel!** As a further protection from wear and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality of the Sole!"

The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the **steel** and the **pliable leather,** and the way they are **put together.**

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. These insoles absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Made in Sizes 5 to 12, 6 inch, 9 inch, 12 inch and 16 inch High Styles

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, $2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather $3.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with **extra grade of leather,** $3.00 a pair, excel any $4.50 all-leather shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, $3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather $5.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with **extra quality of leather,** $4.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather $5.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, $5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather $6.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, $6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes regardless of cost.

Get "STEELS" and Enjoy Real Comfort—

Then Tell Your Neighbors about it! Order a pair to-day

Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantages of "Steels."

We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund purchase price promptly if, upon inspection, you do not find the Shoes exactly as represented

Remit the price of the **size** and **style** of shoes you wish. **Be sure to state size of shoe you wear.**

We will ship shoes promptly, safe delivery guaranteed.

Good Bye to Corns and Bunions! No More Sore, Aching Feet!

You will not suffer from corns, bunions, callouses and blistered, aching feet if you wear Steel Shoes. They are shaped to fit the feet and need no "breaking in." Easy on—easy off. No warping, no twisting, no curled-up soles. the rigid Steel Shoes force the uppers to keep their shape. They **rest** the feet by affording **support** exactly where it is needed.

Throw Away Your Old Shoes and Hot Rubber Boots!

Don't torture your feet in hard, twisted, warped, leaky, shapeless leather-soled shoes. Don't sweat your feet and make them tender by wearing hot rubber boots, felt boots or arctics. Throw the old things away! Get a pair of Steel Shoes and **learn what foot comfort really means.**

Save $5 to $10 in Shoe Money!

As one pair of Steel Shoes will outlast three to six pairs of leather-soled shoes or at least three pairs of rubber boots, it is easy to see that the saving in shoe bills is great. At least $5 to $10 a year! A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes.

Save Doctors' Bills!

Steel Shoes pay for themselves over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctors' bills. They prevent sickness.

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctors' bills.

Save Repair Bills!

Steel Shoes need no expensive repairs—no "half-soling," no new heels, no patches.

The thin Steel Soles are tured up an inch high all around — absolutely no cracks or seams to hold moisture or mud. You can instantly replace the adjustable Steel Rivets when partly worn. The expense of keeping leather-soled shoes repaired is often nearly as great as the original cost of the shoes.

A Style of Steel Shoe for Every Use

We strongly recommend the 6 inch High Steel Shoes at $3 a pair or the 9 inch High Steel Shoes at $4 a pair for general work under all conditions.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes, such as ditching, lumbering, hunting, etc., our 12 inch or 16 inch high steel shoes are absolutely indispensable. They give the **utmost possible protection.** Fill out, tear off, and mail the Order Blank TO-DAY.

Send Your Order for Steel Shoes To-day Direct to

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 243 Toronto, Canada

United States of America: Racine, Wis.

Order Blank
For STEEL SHOES

Steel Shoe Co. Dep. 243, Toronto, Can

Gentlemen,

I enclose.....for $.....

in payment for.....pair Steel Shoes,

Size.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....

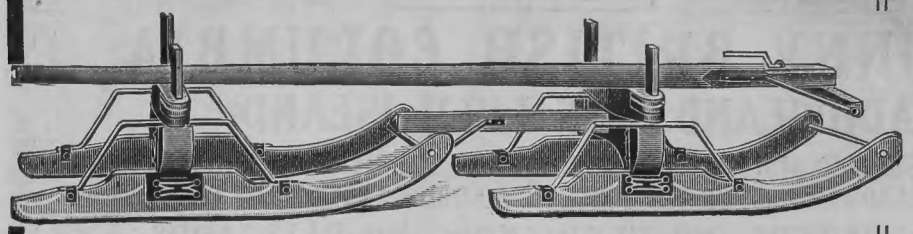
County.....R. F. D. .....

My shoe dealer's name is.....

.....

.....

NEW DEAL FARM SLEIGHS



Made in Three Sizes: 2 in., 2½ in. and 3 in. Runners with Steel Shoes and 2 in. and 2½ in. Runners with Cast Shoes.

Our Logging Sleigh is made with 3 in. Steel Shoes, 5 foot Bolsters, and heavy Cross Chains.

These Sleighs are built right and made from A1 material.

Brockville Line of Cutters

Have the Following Points of Merit:

GEARS—

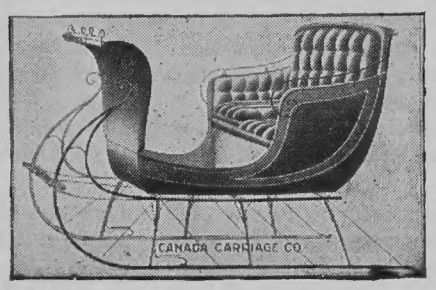
XXX hickory knees and beams.
Steel braces and steel channel shoes
Shifting rod on detachable bar shafts.

BODIES—

White ash frames.
Three-ply dash, back and side panels
Panels glued and screwed to frame.

TRIMMING—

Best grade plush or wood dyed cloth.
Spring backs (removable).
Spring Cushions.



NICKEL PLATING ON BRASS GUARANTEED NOT TO RUST.

WE CARRY A GOOD STOCK AT ALL OUR BRANCHES.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

— THE — FOSSTON

WILL enable you to rid your field of wild oats.

Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made.

Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.

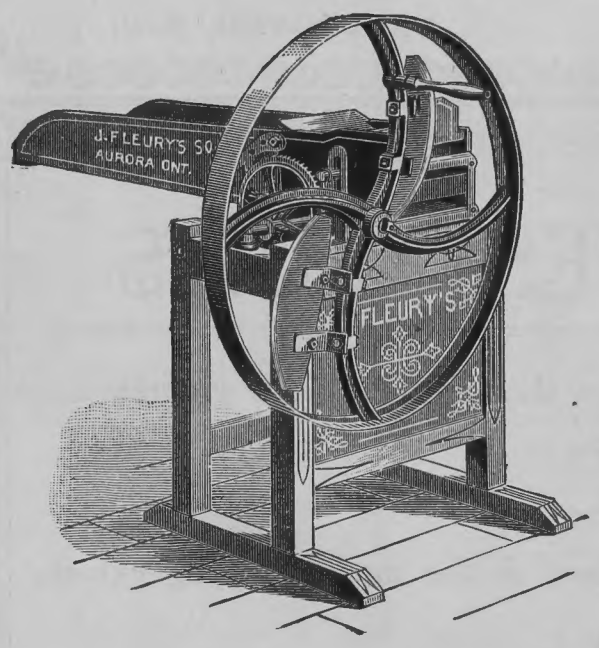
Here are FOSSTON FACTS:

The only **Patented Feed Device**—which allows grain in Machine only when running—Feeds full width of sieves.

A **Patented Gang** for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

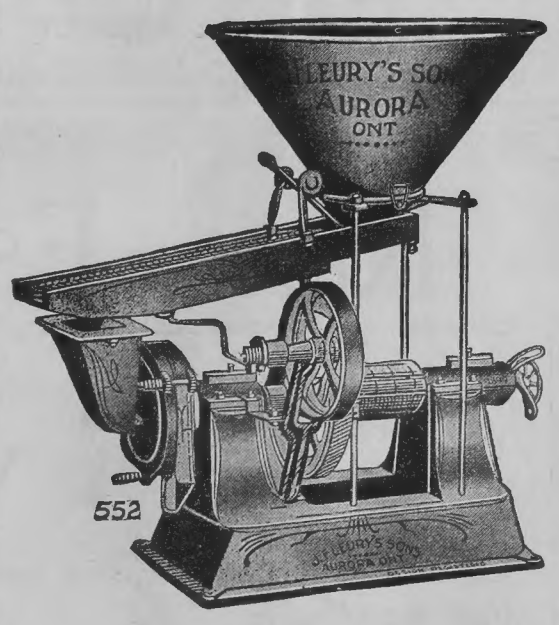
A **Bottom Screen** thirty-six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patented cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADIAN WEST.



Seven different styles and sizes for hand, belt and horse power; with and without carrier or blower.

THE FLEURY Grinders Straw Cutters Wood Saws AND Horse Powers



Our Grinder line consists of the famous Rapid Easy and Good Luck Grinders.

ARE HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "BETTER FARMING" GIVING FULL EXPLANATIONS

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY **REGINA** **EDMONTON** **SASKATOON**

MEADOWLANDS

THE BEST HOME IN SUNNY BRITISH COLUMBIA

TWO ACRE BLOCKS IN MEADOWLANDS, ON LULU ISLAND

IF YOU WANT A CHARMING HOME IN AN IDEAL CLIMATE, SUMMER AND WINTER; IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST INVESTMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO-DAY: BUY A 2 ACRE BLOCK IN MEADOWLANDS FOR THE PRICE OF A SINGLE 33 FOOT LOT ELSEWHERE

NO BLISTERING SUMMERS, NO HARD WINTERS, NO DEEP SNOW, NO BLIZZARDS

¶ MEADOWLANDS is situated on beautiful Lulu Island, the most fertile spot on the whole of sunny B.C., only 25 minutes car ride from the heart of Vancouver. The Lulu Island Electric Car line runs right through the property, and the car service is fast, frequent and regular at all seasons of the year.

¶ MEADOWLANDS is the best and brightest spot in the best and most productive part of the whole of the amazingly productive West.

¶ MEADOWLANDS is almost in the heart of Vancouver (easily the most progressive City in all Canada), yet away from the noise and bustle of the busy streets, away from the dust and mixed population of the city. MEADOWLANDS is the ideal spot for a suburban residence. MEADOWLANDS 2 acre blocks are cheaper than uncleared 33 foot lots anywhere within the same distance of Vancouver, and with the same car and other facilities. Lulu Island land is famous throughout the Dominion for its fertility—and MEADOWLANDS is the pick of Lulu Island.

¶ MEADOWLANDS offers the very best opportunities for the establishment of Suburban Homes, Market Gardens, Small Farms, Chicken Ranches, Fruit and Flower Farms, etc. in the Province of British Columbia. MEADOWLANDS has Electric Light and Power, Telephone and Postal service, Public Schools, Churches, and Good Roads; and City Water is now being arranged for by the Richmond Council.

¶ MEADOWLANDS is only 1½ miles from the North arm of the Fraser River, which is shortly destined to become Vancouver's great fresh water seaport, and where, already, at Eburne, manufacturing, lumbering and other general industries are in full and profitable operation. MEADOWLANDS home-sites are within the reach of everyone who really desires to establish a home in the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. MEADOWLANDS 2 acre blocks are offered to-day at from $300 to $500 per acre, and cost practically nothing to clear, being almost ready for the plough. There are no huge trees nor stumps to remove, no rocks nor stones to blast, no holes to fill up nor hills to level off.

¶ MEADOWLANDS is the best and soundest investment proposition offered to the public to-day. Acreage similarly situated anywhere near Vancouver costs from $2000 to $5000 per acre, and another $500 to clear. There is not an acre on MEADOWLANDS that will cost more than TEN DOLLARS to fit for the plow.

¶ MEADOWLANDS will very shortly have an additional car line running directly to the rear of it, and it is safe to predict that when this car line is completed, 33 foot lots at MEADOWLANDS will be selling freely at more than twice as much as we now ask for a 2 acre block.

If you are tired of long, hard winters, with snow, blizzards, and the temperature away below zero; if you are tired of hot, dusty summers, alkali water, and the never changing prairie; if you want an ideal home, in a climate where you can enjoy life to the very uttermost—BUY A BLOCK IN SUNNY MEADOWLANDS, and DO IT NOW.

Upon application, we will forward to any address in the North-West a descriptive pamphlet, showing exact situation of MEADOWLANDS, with list of prices of the various blocks.

Remember—Only 70 of these blocks are on the market. The price is from $300 to $500 per acre, and the terms are $50 per acre cash, and the balance $10 per month per acre.

WELCH REALTY CO.

409 SEYMOUR STREET **VANCOUVER, B. C.**

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

Have produced wonderful profits in the West, and no city has shown such steady progress as

Vancouver, B.C.

Of the many Sub-divisions on the market, none have the merit or the money-making values that we offer in

Vancouver Heights.

Some of the many advantages are, Elevation, 330 feet above the sea; an unexcelled view of water and mountains; Lots (50 x 122) are all cleared; streets graded; side walks; sewers; direct street cars. Every lot is good. There are no gullies. Prices are $700 and up. Terms one-quarter cash, balance, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest at 7 per cent.

This is the first residential property in or near Vancouver, that has provided all modern conveniences without taxing the purchaser for the improvements.

Plans and price lists furnished on application.

JOHN J. BANFIELD and ROBERTSON BROS. LTD.,
607 Hastings St, West. 338 Seymour Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C. (Joint Agents).
(In Business in Vancouver for over 18 years).

MUSIC
IN THE HOME

more than all the other sanctified pleasures of life has blessed mankind, and a

Martin-Orme
Piano

is the last gift to men in the great assembly of sweet sounds which we call melody. It stands pre-eminent in every conference of the world's grand harmonies; possesses a CHARACTER IN ITS TONE which is impaired by no climate, and like the matchless handicraft of STRADIVARIUS—it mellows with the years and every decade

ADDS TO ITS VALUE

There is NO PIANO MANUFACTURED in Europe or on the American Continent today that is constructed from finer or more durable material in its vital parts than is the

Martin-Orme

and there is a distinctive

BEAUTY OF TONE

belonging to it which is felt at the first touch and appreciated still more as the fine instrument is played upon.

Write for one of the splendidly illustrated catalogues of the 'Martin-Orme' house, and get to know the exceptionally low prices and easy terms on which one of their matchless instruments may be acquired. Address:

A. E. SOULIS
& CO.

Sole Agents for Martin-Orme, Packard and Stanley Pianos and Player Pianos

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

328 SMITH ST.

WINNIPEG MAN.

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SOME HOME-MADE PHILOSOPHY.

No man completely discharges his obligation to the community in which he lives unless he endeavors on all occasions to contribute as fully as he can to its upbuilding. This is a fundemental principle in the ethics of citizenship.

But principles are of no effect until reduced to practice. Therefore we beg to suggest a practical application.

Good farming is not an accident. There is too much to learn about the business of farming for this to be true. The man who farms the best is always the man who carefully gathers ideas from other men and puts them into practice. Good farming methods spring from careful and intetlligent thinking—from a right understanding of things. If this be not so, then there is no scope for brains on the farm.

But it is so.

Now for the application. It is the mission of the Nor'-West Farmer to gather all kinds of agricultural information, hints for the farmer, and so forth, and place them before its readers. We have been in the business for many years. We know how to do it. Our large subscription is the practical expression of its recognition of this fact on the part of the farming public. The farmer who subscribes, by that act says that this paper helps him.

It will help others—if they, too, become subscribers. It will make them better farmers. A better class of farmers will make a better community. There will be present there more of the spirit of improvement. This will express itself in better roads, better municipal improvements, better churches, better schools, better homes.

The process may be a quiet one, but it is none the less sure. Good reading improves a community. A neighborhood of non-readers is always lacking in intelligence, and is an undesirable place in which to live.

You, Mr. Subscriber, can help in your community. Show the Nor'-West Farmer to your neighbor. Probably after he has become a regular reader he will often thank you in his heart of hearts for introducing it to him.

We will help by sending sample copies to any persons whose addresses are sent to us as likely to become subscribers. We want to get in touch with these men.

More subscribers on our list will help us to improve our paper. And you will get the benefit of the improvement every time our paper is issued.

If you are seeking a home in

British Columbia

and an investment that cannot fail to make a return of cent per cent profit, you may have it by acquiring a portion of the

— CHOICEST —
FRUIT LANDS
IN THE
Kootenays

at a figure which is far below the popular notion of what is regarded as the value of these lands. For

$25 Per Acre

we are in a position to offer several blocks of magnificent fruit growing soil on the banks of the

Columbia River And Close To The Railway Track

with **daily service both** ways. Similar, and in many cases, vastly inferior lands to these are being offered and sold at **from $100 to $150 per acre in ten-acre lots.** Get one two of your friends to join you in securing a

SMALL WHOLESALE PARCEL

which can be divided into convenient portions to meet the individual wants of any member of your party.

THIS HAS BEEN DONE with unqualified satisfaction to the purchasers who are now farming or holding improved lands—bought originally at from $20 to $25, which are an easy sale to-day in ten or twenty acre lots at **$200** or **$250** per acre.

As a pure investmeut there is nothing like it in land values to-day. We do not ask you meekly to accept our word for those assertions. You can

SEE FOR YOURSELF

and verify our statements from the most independent sources.

Write us at once for the **fullest details** of these lands (of which a small portion only is now available) and watch the next issue of the NOR'-WEST FARMER for an illustrated account of **what has been achieved by one remarkable settlement upon our property.**

Willoughby & Maurer
934 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ICHABOD

HAS BEEN WRITTEN ON EVERY FORM OF FLESH OR MECHANICAL POWER SINCE

THE

Hart-Parr Gas Tractor

WAS GIVEN TO THE FARMERS

STEAM IS ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED. THE HORSE HAS BEEN GIVEN HIS REAL PLACE IN NATURE, IS NO LONGER THE DRUDGE OF THE FARM, AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED TO HIS OWNER.

TUXFORD, SASK.

There is no obstacle in "ways and means" the HART-PARR machine will not negotiate with perfect ease and without risk. NO WATER NEEDED. ONE MAN WILL OPERATE THIS TRACTOR and it will DO THE WORK OF A DOZEN TEAMS

BUILT IN THREE SIZES: 30, 45 AND 80 HORSE POWER
USES FOR FUEL EITHER GASOLINE, KEROSENE OR ALCOHOL

HAULING A WHEAT CROP TO THE ELEVATOR

Send us postal card with your correct address and we will send our elaborate and expensive catalogue by return mail.

HART-PARR COMPANY

28 MAIN STREET **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE**

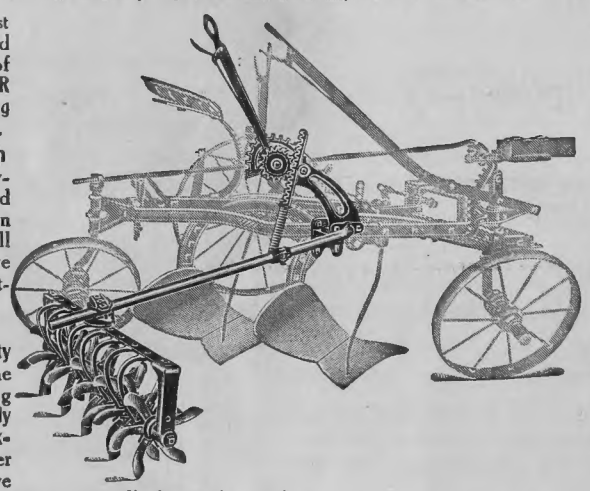
THE CHAPIN CO., CALGARY, ALTA., AGENTS FOR ALBERTA.

.. HAVE YOU INVESTIGATED THE BEST YET IN A ..

ROTARY HARROW

There is only one Implement of the kind made which has been an UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS as a HARROW for PLOW ATTACHMENT, and that is

THE KRAMER



After the most exacting tests carried over a wide field of trials, THE KRAMER has come out top dog on every occasion.

It is made of high grade steel, has Lever Adjustment and Spring Compression without which all other devices have proved a disappointment and failure.

Its value as a Agricultural Necessity is established by the fact that during three years of Steady Progress and Unexampled Success, over 5,000 farmers have been using it in preference to all else in the implement world.

It effectively combines the functions of the Harrow, Packer and Pulverizer in preparing a perfect Seed Bed.

Made in a variety of styles at a price within the reach of every one, and you can get it freight free from any implement man, on the most convenient terms.

There are no "awkward hitchings" and chains to pull. It is simplicity simplified, with dirt-proof bearings, and so light is it behind the plow that the most intelligent team will fail to notice the extra draft.

Strongly recommended by the State and U.S. Departments of Agriculture.

SEE YOUR NEAREST IMPLEMENT MAN, OR WRITE DIRECT FOR FULL DETAILS AND PRICES TO

THE KRAMER CO., MANUFACTURERS

PAXTON ——— ILL.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD., WINNIPEG
Exclusive Selling Agents in Manitoba

TUDHOPE-ANDERSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG
Selling Agents for Saskatchewan and Alberta

"Cattle Drip"

"Sheep Drip"

Will rid your Cattle, Sheep and Horses of lice, and keep the skin and hair in prosperous condition. Antiseptic and healing.

Ask your storekeeper, or write to

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT—

The Carbon Oil Works Limited,

Winnipeg, Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE

NOR'-WEST FARMER

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA.

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

VOL. 28 No. 19
WHOLE No. 469

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

$1 a Year
in advance

FIELD

Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Keep the Seed in Mind.

In selling the grain crop, always keep in mind the seed requirements of next spring. It is well to remember that seed that has become thoroughly ripe is much better than that which has been cut on the green side, although the latter will sometimes grade higher commercially. For growing purposes, a seed should be fully developed.

Drain out the Low Places.

It is always a good plan to be improving the farm drainage. Probably we are still some distance away from the time when underdraining will be largely practised in the Canadian West, but there are a good many of the best farmers who are even now taking pains to affect better surface drainage than has been afforded by nature.

The late fall is a great time to do work of this kind. A man with a scraper can soon work out waterways that will drain out low spots on many of our fields and still form no impediment to binders and other farm machines. By intelligent application, a couple of days work would drain a great many acres on some farms.

If the ground is loosened up at night, ready for the scraper in the morning, this work can be done during frosty fall mornings in the late fall when the plow could not be used in the fields.

Use Sharp Shares.

Keep the plow shares sharp. Using a dull plow wastes an enormous amount of energy and produces inferior work. The result is generally a rough field, as even the most skilled plowman cannot control a dull plow. Also a great many of the tougher weeds escape having their roots cut, and wild roses and similar plants go on unchecked. The draft on the team is increased and the amount of work lessened. The advantages of sharp plow shares are obvious.

The frosts can be counted on to kill many of the green annual weeds on the summerfallow. Wild oats, for example, never live through a Canadian winter. But some other weeds do. Stink weed is a notorious example. If present, it must be killed with the cultivator or disc either this fall or next spring; otherwise it will ripen a very heavy load of seeds next June or July.

Becoming Interested in the Wild Oat Question.

It is significant that the Prairie Witness, published at Indian Head, Sask., is sounding a warning in regard to the dangers which are threatened by the spread of the wild oat. Significant because of the proud position that Indian Head holds as a wheat growing centre. It is timely to recall the fact that only a few years ago Indian Head boasted that it marketed more wheat than any other initial wheat shipping point in the world. Perhaps it has lost that distinction by a few points, but certainly the district still retains the honor of being one of the very finest and one of the foremost wheat growing centres in Western Canada. Yet we find the Prairie Witness, in a recent editorial, saying:

"There is one weed, however, that has gained such a foothold in our fertile wheat fields that it may well cause the greatest alarm. And feeling as we do that another season or two of its ravages will severely wound our wheat producing pride, and put our grain district as such, metaphorically upon the shelf, we in our humble sphere would fain raise a voice, and adopting the language of the World ask, 'what are you going to do about checking the wild oat?'

"The most menacing curse of our wheat field today is the wild oat! What plan are you going to adopt to lessen its ravages? How have you tackled the problem on your own farm? The Farmers' Advocate and The Nor'-West Farmer claim that barley growing will put it out of business. Probably so, but barley growing will put the wheat growing out of business also.

"How are you going to continue growing wheat and shut the wild oat out? That is the problem for this district and the hardest nut it has had to crack for many a day. We hope to see a systematic warfare adopted, and so conducted that if our farmers must retire beaten they will do so honorably. Now if we can do anything in this line by publishing the experiences and successes of those who have fought nobly and well it will be a matter of the keenest delight."

We are glad to see the stand taken by the Prairie Witness. In this day we see a great deal too much foolish "gush" in our local papers in regard to matters agricultural. There are not enough of them that have the courage to come out with the plain truth and admit that weeds are spreading rapidly, and that on many farms (from the standpoint of the farm's resources) agriculture is on the down grade. They would rather write "bumper crop" stories and try to cajole themselves and others into believing that their particular districts were the best to be found and that their farming methods were ideal. For a local paper to come out plainly and say that the district is becoming overrun with wild oats, or some other weed, and warn its readers that they must grapple vigorously with the problem or have the district put "upon the shelf"—even metaphorically—for a local paper to say such things is not as common as it should be.

We can, however, assure our contemporary at Indian Head that when that district gets "upon the shelf" it will have lots of company, as many other districts are rapidly fitting themselves in just the same way for the same sort of change in location. In other words, the same kind of wild oats are spreading by the same means in the same rapid fashion in hundreds of other districts in the West. The problem of how best to check them is well nigh universal in Western Canada.

We must disagree with the statement that the wild oat is "the most menacing curse," because we do not believe it is. The wild oat may spread more rapidly than any other weed under a straight wheat growing system—because wheat farming gives it ideal conditions for its spread—but to clean a farm of wild oats is a very much easier task than to rid it of many other weeds, and the chances of profitable use of the ground during the process are also much greater. A crop of wild oats, even if absolutely unrelieved by the presence of any tame grain, will make a good quality of hay if cut on the green side; but who can name any single good use to which the farmer can turn thistles, or mustard, or ragweed, or stinkweed? And every one of these weeds is spreading in the wake—and sometimes in the van—of the wild oat.

The Prairie Witness credits this journal with saying that barley growing will put the wild oat out of business, but adds that "barley growing will put the wheat growing out of business also." We have certainly commended barley growing to those whose lands are infested with wild oats. When the process is carried on in the right way, the dirtiest farm in the country can be cleaned of wild oats, and some returns be had by growing barley, cutting it green, and feeding to live stock. Temporarily this will "put wheat growing out of business," but it will not be one-half as badly out of business as will soon be the case if some such system is not adopted.

We shall be glad of all the pointers the Prairie Witness and its readers can bring to light. In the meantime, without any desire to be presumptious, we shall submit the following suggestions:—

1. Make the thresher clean out his separator before coming on to your land. Also have the racks of accompanying teams thoroughly cleaned. In one or two, we believe in all three, of the prairie provinces the law demands that this be done.
2. Do not let other people's stock run on your farm or allow your stock to visit their places. Animals carry a great many weed seeds from one place to another.
3. Buy a fanning mill that will make a decent job of separating wild oats from wheat. No mill will take wild from tame oats, but by the use of a good mill the wheat seed can be made comparatively clean..
4. Carefully grind all oats fed to stock if infested with wild oats.
5. Buy seed oats free from wild oats if you cannot raise clean seed at home.
6. Carefully summer fallow each

Leaking Grain Cars

Who Owns the Ones Reported Below?

In our last issue we agreed to publish free of charge a list of all grain cars reported to us as being noticed by anyone in the process of leaking. This will put the owner in line to recover for his loss from the railroad company. We also offered to pay $1.00 in cash to any person who thus furnished the evidence that would enable one of our subscribers to collect for such a loss. We will not, of course, publish the names of those who send us the information, but can supply the names and addresses of such persons, if desired, to the owner of the car when we hear from him. We desire every person who notices a car leaking anywhere to carefully note the car number, the road to which it belongs, and inform us of these and such other facts as are of material importance in the case.

In this issue we have the following leakages to report:—

Car No. 147530, C.P.R., observed at Regina, on Sept. 27, leakage due to draw bar pulling out, fully 50 bushels lost.

Car No. 41134, C.P.R., observed at Regina, on Sept. 27, leaking badly from a hole about one inch in diameter.

If any reader knows who owns these cars, we should like to hear from him. We wish to get in touch with the owner.

Now, friends, let us hear of all leakages observed.

year the land that will be used next year to grow seed for the rest of the farm.

7. Beyond all the above, remember that a field once seeded to wild oats, then sown year after year with wheat, even though the wheat seed be clean, will reseed itself so thoroughly as to soon become very foul, that these wild oats cannot be cleaned out by cultivation before wheat seeding time in the spring or after wheat harvest in the fall, and that, in fact, the wheat crop must be dropped during the season when they are being ousted.

8. And, finally, don't forget that a good clean crop of wheat yielding 22 bushels to the acre will make much more money for its grower than two crops that yield 14 bushels each and are each graded "rejected on account of wild oats".

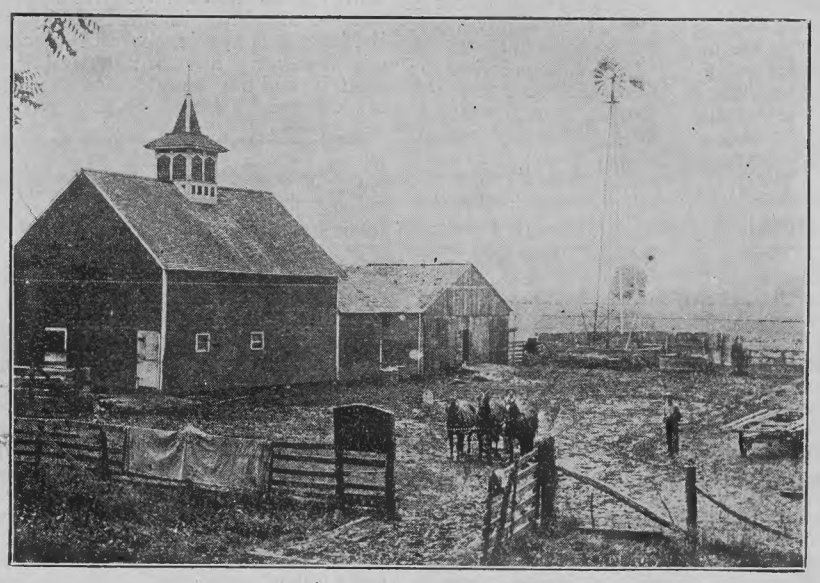
A Trip Into the Cornbelt.

The writer has just returned from a trip into the heart of the great corn country of the central Mississippi valley. Agriculturally speaking, conditions are vastly different in the corn belt from conditions in the great wheat growing West. Here we are accustomed to hearing men speak of their farms as the best on earth; down there the same idea prevails with regard to Mississippi valley farms. And this is a good thing for both countries, although both may be partly right and partly wrong in their contentions. One thing, however, seems certain: The area of land west of the Red River and north of the international boundary line is at present, and will continue to be, the great wheat producing country of the North American continent, while the Mississippi valley corn belt is, and perhaps always will be, the centre of the mixed farming country of North America. Travellers, north and south, cannot help but be impressed with the rapid changes that meet the eye as the train journeys southward. Latitude is a worker of greater changes in farming conditions than is longitude. East and west from the Red River valley to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of some thousand miles, little change can be noted in the character of the farming methods employed or of the products produced, save for the ranching districts of western Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta. The cereal grains are the crops growing all along western Canada railway lines and the farming, east and west, in the territory above mentioned is much the same. A distance of one hundred miles north and south will reveal greater changes than a thousand miles east and west.

The visitor from Western Canada to the West Central States sees much besides the agricultural conditions which reminds him that he is away from home. It was a Sunday morning in early September that we left Winnipeg for the South. Following a week of strenuous toil in the harvest fields, the Manitoba farmers in the Red River valley seemed content, and glad, for the one day of rest in seven, and a spirit of quietness came in through the open car windows from across the fields, thickly studded with grain stooks, and from the many farmsteads that dot the lines of railways leading up the valley of the Red towards the American boundary line. The Sabbath spirit pervaded the air and it seemed good to live in a land where a wholesome reverence was felt for the first day of the week. The quiet did us good. But across the line, what a change! The "unholy" American Sabbath has been a theme for frequent discussion by a certain class of religious workers on this side of the line for some time. In fact, we had about concluded that our American neighbors were being unjustly criticized and that perhaps their non-observance of Sunday was overmuch emphasized. We have since changed our mind. From a Sunday morning scene of rest on the Canadian side, the setting was soon changed on the American side to a hustling, bustling, busy day, not at all unlike a week day, so far as appearances from the car window indicated. First, a large field of wheat was being cut with three binders; next, a farmer was stacking his grain; further down the line there were threshing machines in operation, and so on the process was being repeated until darkness shut off the view well on towards Minneapolis. The next morning was Monday, and of course everybody was working. We were told that it had been excessively wet in these particular districts, a fact which accounted in no small measure for the Sunday working. Aside from this, though, to a Canadian, the big league Sunday ball games, the Sunday matinees at the theatres, the public band concerts, etc., etc., in the cities seemed out of place. These counter attractions take away from the day its element of rest and quietness, and make of the American nation a people who reverence the Sabbath less than might be desired.

While Americans are cosmopolitan as a nation, the Canadian traveller through the States cannot fail to notice, in the country districts at least, the comparative uniformity in type of the population. This is true of the corn belt states at least. They are all "Yankees" although many of them are perhaps of foreign ancestry. But they have been assimilated and have become Americans in fact and in reality. These older states of the Union have gone through the stage that we are now endeavoring to pass. Our country is full of the peoples of all nationalities and the process of assimilation is just beginning. We are in the rough; they are in a more finished form. Their problem never was as great as ours for the simple fact that their rate of immigration was never so great as it has recently been to this country. As has often been published, the rate of immigration to Canada at the present

A large proportion of the Corn Crop down South is cut with the Corn Binder.



A Typical Corn Belt Farm Yard.

Corn and Pumpkins in the same field form a frequent combination in Iowa.

Five-Furrow Engine Gang

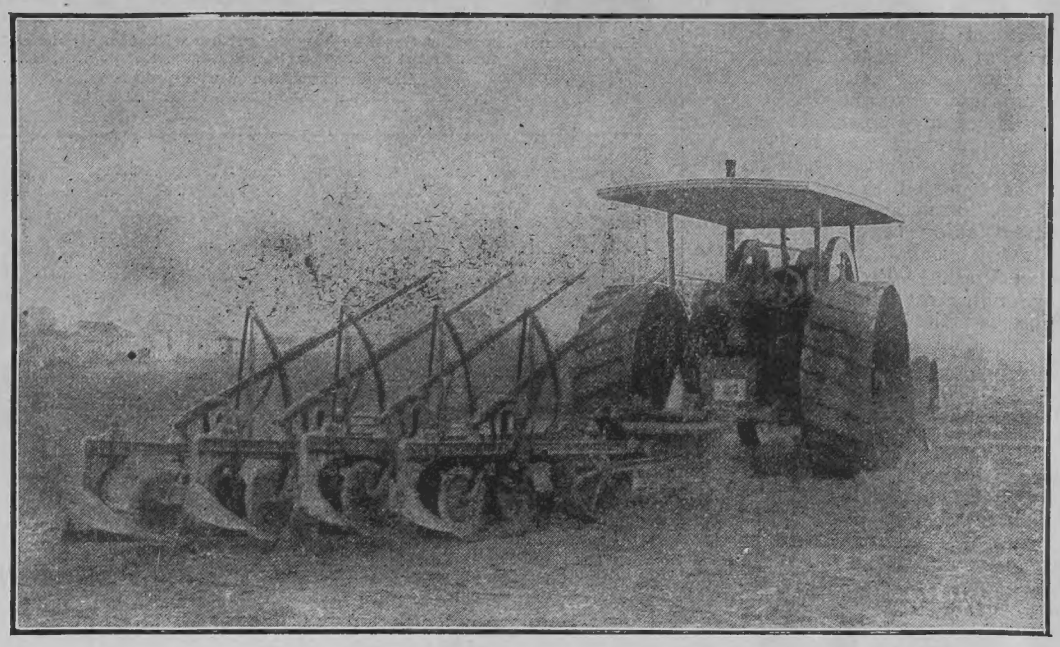
For Small Gasoline Tractors

WE have recently manufactured and now have in stock at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, a new light five-furrow engine gang plow recommended particularly for use with gasoline tractors of 20 brake h.p. or thereabouts. The principle of construction of this plow is exactly the same as our large engine gangs, each bottom being independent. The frame, however, is smaller and lighter, and is supported by three wheels only. The front one is a swivel wheel; the other two are in the rear of the frame.

Owing to the smaller platform, the levers are shorter, but to make up for that they are equipped with spring lift. The gauge wheels are larger, and are solid in the centre. The beams are lighter, as the power used ahead will be less than that used with our large engine gangs. The bottoms are the same as on our large engine gangs.

Owing to the lighter frame and beams and one less wheel, we have been able to make a considerably lower price on this plow.

We have already sold a large number of this size for stubble plowing, fitted with swivel rolling colters. They have given perfect satisfaction. One of our agencies in Southern Manitoba has sold four of them within the last few weeks. We have been told they are exactly what is needed for small gasoline tractors.



New Five-Furrow Engine Gang, equipped with four breaker bottoms at Winnipeg Motor Competition. Another bottom can be added for stubble, making five 14 in. furrows.

One of the above Five-furrows, with stubble bottoms and swivel rolling colters was recently bought from us by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon.

See the Cockshutt agent for price, etc., or write direct.

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time is practically the same as it was into the United States when that country had a population of 50,000,000. The people of the States have succeeded, in so far as rural population goes, in making over their immigrants into a class of sturdy and loyal American citizens. Canadians believe themselves equal to even greater things and within the next quarter century there will be built up on the farms of the prairie West a citizenship which the Dominion may well be proud to own. But, we dislike making comparisons, especially before the public and when we are comparing ourselves with other people. In such cases, the bad as well as the good points must be brought out.

From the wheat fields of the West to the corn fields of the States is an interesting journey. From a region of "magnificent distances" and extensive farming the traveller is soon transferred to a district of more intensive farming methods and to a place where mixed farming is at is height. There the farms are smaller, better fenced, possess better buildings and a home-like appearance that does not always characterize the wheat farms of our own country. The coming of this change is apparent almost as soon as the southward journey is commenced. In the eastern Dakotas and northern Minnesota, farmers have learned the value of live stock in their work. Small flocks of sheep, occasional fenced fields with steers feeding on the splendid grass, and plantations of trees on the open prairie gradually give way to larger flocks of sheep, more cattle and stock of all kinds, and a country of larger tree growth, more shelter, large and commodious barns and neatly built houses, designed for the homes of prosperous and happy farmers. It was at the time of year when the clover fields were in full bloom, almost ready for their second cutting, this being the seed crop. There were large settings of grain stacks—six, eight, ten, and twelve in a bunch—a sight all to frequently not seen in our own country, Further south these grain stacks gave way to well built straw stacks, for the threshing there had been completed for some weeks and the farmers were busy plowing and sowing their fall wheat. Winter wheat in the corn belt is becoming a crop of increasing importance and must be sowed somewhere around the second week in September for best results. Straw has more value in the Mississippi valley states than in Western Canada, not more nutritive value but more commercial value. In some cases the straw piles are rebuilt after the machine leaves in order to make them keep better. In most cases, from three to four men are put on the straw pile at threshing time and the pile carefully tramped and brought to a nice top so that it will shed water and not spoil. Few blower-stackers are in use in this section. Instead, the separators are fitted with carrier-stackers which swing back and forth at the rear of the machine, building a stack in a half-moon shape, any size that may be desired. There is entirely too much work connected with this to suit our farmers. It is not necessary with us yet but it would do some of us no harm to see how these men value things that we trample under feet. There you'll see no burning straw piles to light up the skies at night, picturesque in the extreme but a funeral pyre of the land's fertility.

Take the state of Iowa and the bordering states of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Minnesota out of the United States and the main portion of the corn growing section has been removed. Corn is king down there and "corn and hogs" constitute the farmer's greatest resource. The term "hogs" here must be taken somewhat figuratively for it means all classes of live stock. But the "corn crackers"—hogs—are so universally kept that scarcely a farmer can be found without them, for they are virtually "mortgage lifters", as they are commonly called. Just at this time of year cattle shipments from that country are beginning to move. Three-year old steers, grass fatted, if of the right kind, will bring $4.50 per cwt. to the farmer. Two-year olds were not moving so freely for the market was calling for the heavier kinds. The best hogs were selling for eight cents. With these prices, we could not help making comparisons with Canadian conditions. Our best export steers sell for $4.50 on the range and just at present nine cents can be secured for the very best hogs on the Winnipeg market.

The cornfields are of the most interest to northerners. Every farmer has a field of corn whether he raises anything else or not. Corn prices, like wheat, have been high this past year, so high that many farmers sold their crop as grain instead of feeding it out to hogs and cattle. Country price at present is about 75 cents per bushel. The average farmer only raises about 35 bushels per acre but a good farmer will get as high as 50 and 60 and sometimes even up to 80 and 90 bushels per acre. Forty to fifty acres are as much as one man can care for properly. Such yields at 75 cents per bushel sounds like big money but it should be remembered that corn is not always worth 75 cents and that there is vastly more labor connected with raising it than in raising wheat. The seedbed requires about the same preparation and the planting does not take greatly more time. Up to that stage wheat and corn require about the same amount of labor. Corn, later, must be cultivated at least three and sometimes four times and the harvesting requires a great deal of hand labor, especially where it is raised for the grain. If it be cut for fodder the work of caring for the crop is greatly reduced as binders are used and the huge bundles built into "shocks" which are husked and fed to cattle during the winter. Corn that is raised for grain is allowed to ripen on the stalk and is then husked by hand, each ear being stripped of its husks, broken from the stalk, and thrown in a wagon driven down the field beside the worker. The teams which draw these wagons soon learn their task and fol-

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low down a row that has been husked without being driven at all. A good husker will take two rows at a time and husk and crib from 75 to 80 bushels per day. This is a back breaking job for the person who does not know the game but the experienced husker likes the work and keeps up from morning till night, a merry tattoo on the wagon's side boards caused by the thumping of the ears as they fall into the wagon box.

This account could be continued almost without end. The agricultural conditions of different countries are always an interesting study. Farm life is always attractive to one who has ever lived in the country no matter what his work in later years may be. As we contemplate on what was seen on this trip we are forced to come to some conclusions. Farmers of the West Central States enjoy better market facilities for live stock than do we of the Canadian West. Probably no other country on the earth has better transportation facilities for handling the grain crop than has Western Canada. Good farming land in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, or any of the adjoining states will no doubt produce as much per acre as Canadian soil, but where that land sells for $100 per acre, good land can be secured here for $15. Less capital is required to be invested in land and a man of energy can reach a place of competence in much less time in this country than down there. Of course, they can grow fruit, which we cannot do here, but we can buy it almost as cheaply as they can raise it. Those farmers have to work harder than we do. They will be husking corn by hand all fall and we will be garnering our grain by means of steam, gasoline and horse power. There is a limitation about the small farms and the intensive farming that would be irksome to one accustomed to quarter-section and half-section fields, and the call of the West was loud enough to make us glad to get back. However, some lessons which southern farmers have long since learned, we must learn. They are these: Land will not always be productive under a continual process of crop removal without returning anything to the soil. Live stock must eventually be kept in larger numbers and the farms will after a time get smaller instead of larger, thereby making better farming possible. It will do no westerner any harm to take a trip of this kind. He will come back liking his country better than ever before. —O.A.C.

First Year Profits in the Canora District.

A large strip of country along the Canadian Northern line in Saskatchewan, of which the Canora district is typical, is rapidly settling up and gives promise of becoming one of the best grain and stock growing sections of that province. Until within the past two or three years but little has been heard of that portion of the Canadian West owing principally to the fact that through various agencies settlers have been directed to other places. Before taking up residence in any of the newer places, outsiders like to know what the district will produce. Canora is typical of such districts.

R. E. Drennan, manager of the Pioneer Stock Farm, at Canora, moved onto a large farm about two miles from town last spring. Some 200 acres of land had been broken up the year before, but aside from this the farm was unimproved. In a letter, Mr. Drennan describes his first year's work in the following terms:

"It happens that I can just tell about where I'm at so far this year, for threshing is finished and all my necessary expenses are paid. The crop was not too bad—threshed 16,000 bushels and a little more of oats from 260 acres, a trifle less than 65 bushels per acre. I sold 10,000 bushels from the machine, f.o b. Canora, at 30c per bushel and have since found out that they graded No. 1 Canadian Western, a very unusual thing. No. 1 C. W. grade calls for 95 per cent. of the oats to be pure white, no green tips nor discolorations. I am saving four or five thousand bushels of the choicest to sell for seed next spring. Had I saved more there would have been no trouble to sell them, for already there has been inquiry for a car load.

"Now, about costs. Breaking cost me about $3.50 per acre; scrubbing, 50c to $1.00; discing, $1.50; seeding, 50c; seed, about $1.50. So I figure that I can grow oats for about $8.00 to $8.50 per acre on new land. Next year the cost will be much less. The crop is worth, on the present basis, $19.00 to $19.50 per acre, leaving $11.00 for clear profits. Now, the 250 acres at $11.00 amounts to about $2,750, clear money to pay on capital invested. In addition to this year's crop, we have 400 acres broken, disced and harrowed, all ready for seeding in the spring, and to be fair this year's expenses should be credited with the 200 acres broken last year, because this was all accomplished with my outfit. Charging $3.50 per acre for breaking and $1.50 per acre for discing the 200 acres, this year's expenses should be credited with $1,000, which, plus the $2,750, makes a profit of $3,750. Along with a few trades that I happened to make, profits this year should read around $4,000, this amount clear to pay back on invested capital. I've got my outfit—horses, buildings, machinery, fences, etc.—paid for and ready to go ahead for a 700 acre crop next year.

"There is lots of good stock in this section. Seventeen cars of good cattle were shipped from here last week, all export stuff and fattened on the wild pea vine, all of which were picked up from the homesteaders, and we can't see but that there are plenty of cattle left."

International Harvester Gasoline Engine, cutting with two eight-foot-Binders on the farm of the owner, Charles Johnston, near Asquith, Sask. This view shows the outfit approaching.

Rear view of the above.

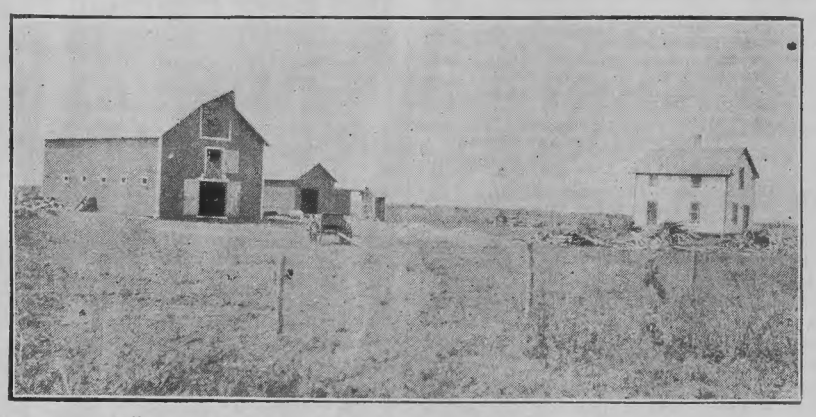
A Big Saskatchewan Oat Crop.

Wm. Wellwood, living northwest of the town of Carlyle, Sask., and who is one of the best farmers in the Moose Mountain district, has given an example of successful farming that might well cause Col. Bell, of Laramie, Wyoming, U.S.A., to withdraw his $10,000 wager that he could grow as large an oat crop on Uncle Sam's soil as could be grown in southern Alberta. About two weeks ago Mr. Wellwood threshed a field of oats which yielded 95 bushels per acre, so we are creditably informed. They are an English oat known as Regenerated Abundance, the seed being purchased in Winnipeg at $2.00 per bushel. The seed was sown on breaking at the rate of 3½ bushels per acre. This particular field yielded 1,042 bushels which, per measured bushel, weighed 42 pounds as they came from the machine.

Will Smut in the Field Affect Next Year's Crop?

A Craik, Sask., subscriber writes that he has threshed a field of oats in which considerable smut is present and wants to know if this smut, in the field, will affect next year's crop.

In the summer of 1906, Seed Commissioner Clark took pains to make somewhat extensive observations on this matter. The parts of the fields over which clouds of spores were carried during the previous year's threshing operations were carefully compared with surounding parts and the conclusion reached was that soil infection does play a part in producing smut. To just what extent crops may be injured by smut spores carried in the soil from last year's crop is not certain but it is rather generally agreed at the present time that such infection does take place.



New Buildings on Pioneer Stock Farm, Canora, Sask. R. E. Drennan, Proprietor.

Bees Important to Alfalfa.

It has been discovered that the honey bee is even of more importance to the alfalfa than the alfalfa is to the bee. The wonderful strength and speed of the bees take them long distances for their food and they have recourse to a great variety of plants. But the peculiar construction of the alfalfa blossom renders it unable to fertilize itself and its shape makes cross fertilization very difficult. In the marvellous "balance of good" in nature, alfalfa, like thousands of other plants, is aided in its lease of life by the insect world. It is not known just how many insects and birds assist this remarkable plant, but the honey bee is the most conspicuous, the most industrious, the most eager, and certainly the most useful.

Careful observations have been made of seed pods grown near colonies of bees, and also of those so far from any bee colonies that it was safely assumed no bees had visited the fields producing the pods. In every case it was found that those from nearby fields had from 50 to 75 per cent more seeds than the others and that they were larger and more perfectly developed. In Colorado and western Kansas, where bee culture has been greatly developed in recent years, it is found that the alfalfa seed crop in fields nearest to bee colonies is much heavier and of better quality than that of fields but a few miles away.

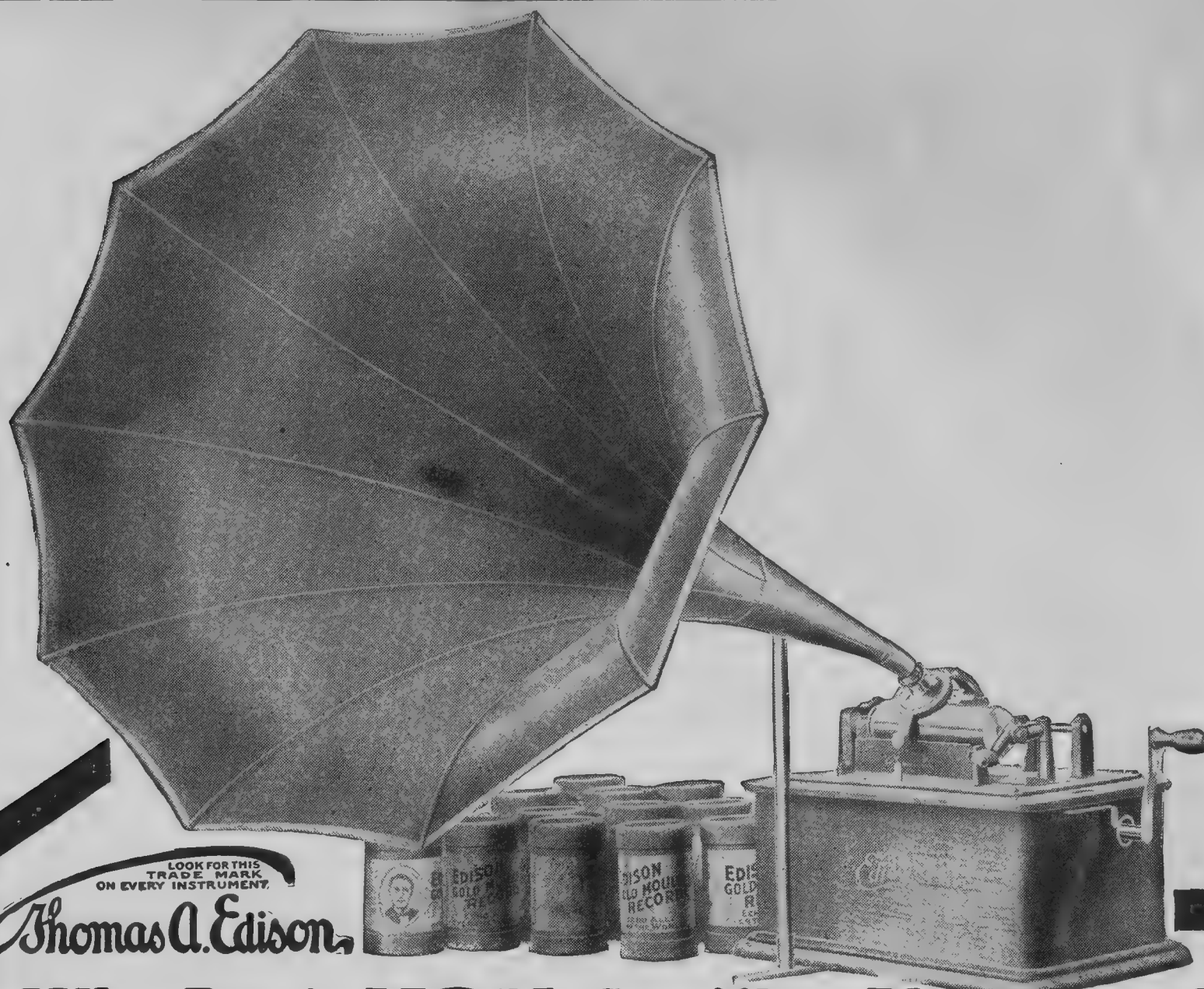
At the Kansas experiment station a small plot of vigorous alfalfa was covered just before coming into bloom with mosquito netting supported on sticks. It was therefore known that no bees or any other insects could come into contact with the blossoms. Later a careful examination disclosed that the pods which had formed were entirely without seeds. — From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

An old form of canned goods—success comes in cans; failures in can'ts.

Mr. W. H. Howell left a sample of corn at this office last week that is hard to beat. The stalks were eleven feet high and the cobs of enormous size. Two of the cobs deserve special mention—one was twisted out of all conformity to shape, and the other was comprised of twelve ears growing on one stem.—Morden Empire.

A few months ago there was considerable stir in the public press in regard to the invasion of rats into south eastern Manitoba. The following item is from the Boissevain Recorder. Boissevain, as most of our readers know, is near the western side of Manitoba. The item says: Last week Rod. Kennedy brought a rat to town, which was killed on his farm. This is the second rat killed on Mr. Kennedy's farm this year.

H. C. Pierce, of Wadena, Sask., is currently reported to have combined grain cutting and plowing in one operation this fall. A 22 horsepower Hart-Parr kerosene engine was used to pull an 8 foot Massey-Harris binder and a 6 bottom 14-inch Cockshutt plow. The sheaves were thus dumped on the plowed ground. The outfit ran night and day, being in charge of two crews of three men each, who took the night and day shift. Meals were brought to the men, who ate on the tender and engine while moving and the outfit did not stop except to take on fuel or to fill the hard oil cups. The corners of the field were rounded off with teams so that the plows were continually in the ground. The outfit was said to be averaging 35 acres per 24 hours, the binder doing excellent work and leaving no litter on the ploughed ground. Mr. Pierce stated, while the experiment was being tried, that the expense of the work was considerably less than one dollar per acre, but the account made public does not give figures covering the whole period of such work.



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For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without charging them a single penny.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

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MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely **nothing** but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

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All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents, and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

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OWNERS OF EDISONS—write for free circular *AA*, describing all this. *F. K. BABSON*, Manager.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

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There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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C. D. STOVEL MANAGING DIRECTOR

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

GET YOUR RESOLUTIONS READY.

Every year at our annual farmers' conventions a great batch of resolutions are thrown together in a hurry, many of them dealing with questions with which many delegates are unfamiliar, and upon which, because of lack of notification, they have had no opportunity to inform themselves. The decision of the last convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was a wise one, namely that the branches be asked to prepare their resolutions, so far as possible, a month or two before the annual gathering, and to send these to the provincial secretary, in order that these may be printed and sent out to the branch meetings to discuss. Then the delegates will come together much better prepared to do business wisely. There is no patent on the idea—any organization may use it.

SANITATION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

In the appointment, recently, of a consulting sanitary engineer for the province, the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchtwan has taken a departure that should be productive of many good and far reaching results.

The care of the public health is the work of one branch of the Department of Agriculture. Just why the public health guardianship should be tacked on to the duties of the Agricultural Department and not form the ground for a Public Health Department with a head of its own, is not as apparent as it might be; but, however that may be, the fact remains that it is appended to the Department of Agriculture.

This being the case, it is gratifying to see the Agricultural Department taking vigorous and effective measures to secure better sanitary conditions. The officer appointed is T. Aird Murray, S. E., of Toronto, who, since his attachment to the Saskatchewan Public Health Branch in June, has been acting as a sanitary inspector and in an advisory capacity.

It is a notorious fact that in laying out towns and cities some very big blunders have been made in the past. The mistakes are of a great variety. but none of them are more calamitous in their consequences than are those that have to do with the safeguarding of the public health. In very many parts of the prairie country the question of an adequate and wholesome water supply is very pressing; then, because of the level nature of the land, the problem of sewerage and drainage becomes one that presents more than ordinary difficulty. And so, partially as the results of errors made in these matters years ago, we have frequent outbreaks of typhoid fever and other diseases.

The Public Health Branch has been endeavoring to control such outbreaks as fully as possible, but now purposes to take active measures for their prevention by assisting towns to establish themselves on the best sanitary basis. This is why Mr. Murray has been appointed. Since his appointment the new inspector has visited the province twice and inspected the cities of Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and Regina, with a view to assisting them in improving their systems. He is at present making a tour of the northeastern part of the province, where he will be giving similar assistance to towns and villages that have such improvements under contemplation. This service, of course, is paid for by the province, and is rendered gratuitously to the local districts served. Besides this, the advice of the inspector will be available in connection with any legislation dealing with the public health. This is a splendid line of work. In every danger prevention is better than cure; but in matters of health the lack of prevention often brings on conditions where there is no cure. Death is a relentless monster, and never gives back his victim. And so in many matters of public health it is a question of prevention or—annihilation.

There is great room for the extension of this kind of governmental activity. We have altogether too little educational work in connection with the great matters of health. There ought to be more said on this subject in our schools; there should be more popular addresses; there is need for more governmental press bulletins and pamphlets. Education in such matters is a mighty thing.

And then there is room also for more close at hand advice for those who have need of it. How many farms do we all know where the buildings have been set in one of the most unsanitary places on the farm; where the relative position of house and outbuildings is bad; or where the well is placed where it ought not to be. Probably the day will come when our best governed provinces will have a corps of inspectors doing for individual families what Inspector Murray is now doing for the towns, that is, looking them over and showing them how to correct present troubles and avoid the making of new ones. We can conceive that in the establishment even of a farm home a little expert advice at the start might often be of incalculable benefit.

But this, of course, is contemplative and advanced, intended only to show to what extent a government might go in this matter with beneficial results; the point just now is that Saskatchewan is doing something that we think must commend itself to the good judgment of all right thinking people.

MANITOBA AND THE WEED PROBLEM.

Some months ago we suggested through these columns that there was room for some excellent work on the part of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in the way of demonstrating to the farmers of the province how to meet the weed question, which is so rapidly assuming very serious proportions in many places.

We are now able to see fairly clearly the lessons of another season, and so we feel impelled to repeat the suggestion. The growing season of 1909 was one that should have given the grain crops a good chance to hold the weeds in check, if such a thing were possible, but in many districts the yields will be very greatly reduced because of the large number of thistles, mustards, ragweeds and wild oats. The plain truth is that if weeds are present in the field they will grow and increase, no matter what the seasons may be like, until some adequate system of eradication is put into effect.

To raise grain crops year after year from which the profit has gone will soon lead to either one of two results. It will either force the farmer to change his methods or to sell out and abandon his farm. And, if we can predict properly, this is what must occur within a measurable length of time in some parts of Manitoba.

That the latter course will be followed to any great extent we do not believe; rather we think that the system of farming will gradually be reconstructed so that the weed problem will be fairly met and solved.

To accomplish this result is going to be a bigger task than many farmers as yet believe, and there is much need just now, and will be for several years to come, for the best practical advice as to how best to farm to overcome weeds. The Provincial Department, we believe, will readily admit this need.

Our idea, then, is that the Provincial Department of Agriculture should take hold of one or more of the most weedy farms to be found anywhere and operate them as demonstration stations to show what can be done on such land when the correct methods are followed. Year by year advice is given through the weed inspector and others as to how to subdue weeds—and this is right—but this would give the Government a chance of proving in a practical way the value of its advice.

More than this: It would help to put the Government itself into touch with the best methods. There is no advice so good as that which comes from one who has "been through the mill." Perhaps some of the ideas now being put forward would be altered slightly, and, therefore, made more valuable, if they were put to practical test on such a farm.

But no matter what else may be said, it is certain that the public in many sections need just such a demonstration, and will need it. It is also true that our present experimental farms cannot solve the question. These farms are almost free from weeds, and should be kept so. They, therefore, do not have suitable areas. But such areas could be had cheaply in many places, already seeded down heavily with every kind of weed with which experience might be desired.

It is largely a provincial problem. It must be solved by the farmers. Could not the Provincial Government give them some help in the manner suggested?

SUNDRY MATTERS RELATING TO THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain shipping season is on in full swing, and as we write the wheat crop of the West is going through Winnipeg at the rate of about 1000 cars per day. This is a mighty big stunt to perform, and, whatever difference of opinion may be held as to the wisdom or foolishness of throwing our crop on the market at such a rate, no one can have anything but praise for the railroad companies on account of the facility with which they are just now meeting their obligations in its transportation. The fall so far has been a beautiful one not only for threshing and teaming, but also for railroading, and since the C. P. R. has double tracked its line from Winnipeg to Fort William this road seems to be able to whirl cars of stuff over that section of the road at an amazing rate.

A NEW PROBLEM.

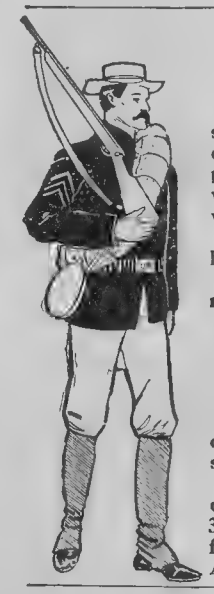
In fact, the rate of transportation between Wninipeg and Fort William this fall has created a new problem in connection with the grain business. In the past the instructions of the grain inspectors at Winnipeg as to their grading have always been mailed to the lake cities, and they have reached there before the cars themselves, making it possible for those in charge to know what disposition to make of each car as soon as it arrived. This fall, however, it has been quite a common occurrence for a train of grain cars to reach Fort William before the first mail from Winnipeg, and it now looks as though some new system will have to be devised of transmitting from Winnipeg to Fort William the reports on the grading of the cars. Otherwise, the trains are held up, and the railroad company embarassed to the extent of the delay.

SPECIAL SCALE INSPECTIONS.

We are very pleased to note that in preparation for the opening of the season Mr. D. D. Campbell, the special shippers' representative at Winnipeg, has gone thoroughly into the question of the reliability of the scales at the large elevators about Winnipeg. This follows a similar inspection at Fort William and Port Arthur. It seems that although periodic examinations of these weighing devices have been made by the Weights and Measures inspector, Mr. Campbell and others of the government staff interested in the grain trade thought that a more thorough and complete test should be made than ever before, and the result has been that in some cases large elevator scales have been condemned. In at least one case the scale of a large buying firm was weighing in favor of the shippers, but we presume that the trouble in some of the elevators would be the other way about. Mr. Campbell has reason to suspect that special inspection should be given the scales at a few of the local shipping points —farmers' elevators as well as others -and hopes to have this attended to in the near future.

IMPORTANCE OF LEVELLING GRAIN IN CARS.

One of the points upon which Mr. Campbell finds that farmers need to be kept continuously reminded is as to the importance of levelling the grain in the car. In such cases, leakages would be much more easily detected by the samplers at Winnipeg. It would also be much easier to collect claims if the shipper knew just how far up in the car his grain levelled. As it is now, cars come in with a top surface to the grain like a range of mountains. Here are three actual cases taken from Mr. Campbell's books, and there are scores more like them. These are picked out of about the first two dozen looked over: Car. No. 1—17 in-



Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

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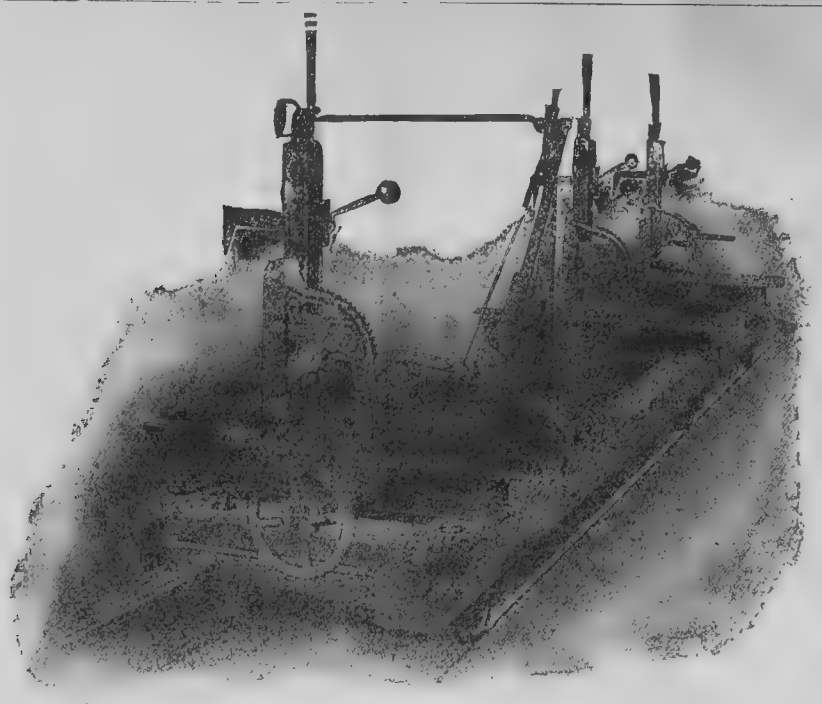
The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.



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ches below the wheat line at one end; 8 inches below in centre of car; 11 inches below at other end. Car No. 2.—4 inches below at one end; 17 below in centre; up to the line at other end. Car No. 3.—24 inches above floor at one end; 27 inches above floor in centre; up to the flax line (above wheat line) in other end. Some cars are worse even than any of these. As the samplers make accurate measurements in Winnipeg, a shipper with a complaint is in a good position to force his claim if he has levelled the car and carefully measured how it compares with the shipping line, but who could know by any measurements taken how much grain had been put into or lost out of a car loaded as above?

DISCOVERING ERRORS IN CAR LINES.

Another line of work that Mr. Campbell has taken up has been to check over a lot of the cars with a view to ascertaining how accurately the grain lines have been put in the cars. He has found that in many cases the lines are wrongly placed, and by personal measurement found the lines to vary several inches in cars of exactly the same dimensions.

LOSSES FROM CAR DOORS.

He finds trouble sometimes—and oat shippers should note this — because farmers use inside doors in the cars that are too low for oats. The railroad companies object to pay for grain that leaks out of the doors.

REFORMS.

There are some reforms that he proposes to press for as soon as the Railway Commission reaches Winnipeg. One of these is to make it compulsory upon every train operator to report every car noted leaking on the road. At the present time the trainmen are supposed to report all such occurrences to the companies, but they do not always do so. Mr. Campbell contends—and we feel sure that every farmer will back him up—that it should be made compulsory upon every man in charge of a train to report all such accidents. Then there would be a working basis upon which claims for leakages could be instituted. He is also carrying on investigations as to the relative advantages of car track scales and hopper scales. At present all our grain is weighed at Fort William in hopper scales, after being emptied out of the elevator and elevated to its top. On another page we reproduce some interesting evidence on the advantage of the track scale. There are also other reforms being taken up to which we cannot refer in this issue.

We know that our readers will be pleased to know that the pot is being kept boiling, and will welcome all such reforms that can be effected.

A WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT.

The recent dispatches to the public press stating that the Hon. Sydney Fisher will ask parliament at the next session for a liberal appropriation for the establishment of a number of new experimental farms or sub-stations in the West is welcome news. Mr Fisher's recent trip through the West has no doubt had the right effect, for this announcement was made soon after his return to Ottawa. From the standpoint of governmental help there is perhaps nothing that the farmers need more than more experimental farms, or sub-stations. There are so many different conditions prevailing in certain parts of the various provinces that one farm can no more represent an entire province agriculturally than can one man represent the West politically. It is not only a matter of the present farms not being able to conduct all the necessary experiment that are of local value, but the farms are so far away from large numbers of the population that thousands of farmers never get to see what is being done there at all. And seeing the experiments enables people to get more of practical good from them. In addition to the above the Minister of Agriculture also announces that he has given instructions for experiments to be conducted in crop rotation at each of the western farms during the next few years. He anticipates that in ten years from now this question will have to be carefully considered all over the West

THE CHILLED MEAT QUESTION.

In his recent tour through the West, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, would be able to gather up a few first hand impressions on the questions of cold storage for exports of live stock products. This question has now been fairly before the public for one or two years, and public opinion has been so freely expressed in favor of the establishment of cold storage facilities as to indicate beyond any doubt that a very large body of our live stock producers are anxious that something should be done. Besides this, a scheme has been worked out in detail and presented to the Dominion Government. So the question is fairly up before the Government for careful, close consideration and the adoption of a policy either one way or the other. Of course action cannot be taken until the calling of the next session; but at that time we shall expect to hear something definite.

The elaborate preparations that are being made for the fourth "dry farming congress," which is to be held at Billings, Montana, on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month, are significant. This congress brings into the limelight the remarkable successes that are being achieved agriculturally in farming dry areas that a few years ago were considered too arid for cultivation. These successes are greater than most people believe. They are, of course, largely made possible by a scientific handling of the soil to retain the natural rainfall, but the use of proper varieties of crops also has a large place. At the congress there will be exhibits showing what can be raised without irrigation in different districts where the rainfall is slight. Southern Alberta, we understand, will have its resources advertised there, and a good delegation from that province will be in attendance.

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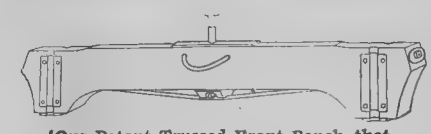

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Don't Fail to get a WATSON Sleigh.

Select a size to suit your needs (Steel or Cast Shoe) and you will have THE BEST SLEIGH MADE and THE BEST VALUE IN SIGHT.

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WINNIPEG

Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

On Dressing Poultry.

By C. L. Charrest, The Empire Market, Winnipeg.

Several enquiries have reached us lately from country correspondents, as to the best method of dressing poultry for shipment to market. As they invariably mention having seen our ad. in "The Farmer" I would thank you for space in your popular paper for this brief reply.

Hitherto it has been supposed that all poultry should be drawn and the head and feet removed to command the highest price, but many so mutilate the bird in his operation as to render it unsightly and difficult to sell.

What I consider the best way to dress any kind of bird is to starve it entirely for at least twenty-four hours before killing. A little water, a short time before killing, aids in plucking and all poultry should be dry plucked, as scalding causes the skin to discolor and tear and peel off, exposing the flesh and making it impossible to truss. After dressing, and while still warm, the wings can be locked over the back and the legs pressed down and forward. They should be left in this shape over night in a cool place, and then they are ready to pack and ship after removing the heads only. One thing that a great many neglect is to have the name of consignor plainly marked on the package, and this often causes delay in making returns.

The market at present seems to indicate a considerably higher price for all kinds of poultry as the demand is largely in advance of the supply.

ANOTHER DEALER'S ADVICE TO SHIPPERS.

Here is the advice given by another produce house as to how to prepare poultry for market:—

Poultry that you intend to dress and ship to market, should be fed well for some time before killing. In dressing spring chicks, dry pick them, old hens and roosters you can scald, also dry pick ducks and geese. Turkeys should be dry picked, as it improves their appearance. Cut the heads off all poultry you dress, tying the skin over the necks. Keep all your fowls and turks 24 hours in a pen without food, before killing them and there will be nothing in the crop of the fowl. Do not draw them. Poultry that is not drawn can be kept for an indefinite time. In shipping wrap each fowl in paper and pack in small sized boxes, not over 100 pounds to the box or, if you can, pack and ship in barrels. Weather permitting, ship by freight.

Mark your goods plainly and always mail an invoice of each shipment giving weights and how shipped.

Preparing the Fowls for Winter.

Good houses and proper feed are essentials to success with poultry during the winter season but one other thing is also necessary. See to it that the birds go into winter quarters free from lice and other vermin. Disinfect the hen house thoroughly with a good strong whitewash to which some carbolic acid has been added, enough to make the whitewash solution smell strongly of the acid. All cracks and crevices should come in contact with this wash which will work destruction with lice and mites.

The above is good treatment for the house. Now for the birds. The Iowa Experiment Station has just published a press bulletin on this question and from it we quote: Because the lice live, eat, and breed upon the body of the fowls, means of eradication must be such as to reach them beneath the feathers. This is accomplished in two ways, by the application of powders which suffocate the lice, and by liquid preparations which stifle the lice with their fumes or kill by coming in direct contact wth the parasites.

DUST BATH.

If fowls have easy access to a dusty earth wallow where they can work the fine dry particles of dust into their feathers they will keep themselves fairly free from lice, but eradication will not be entirely complete in the majority of cases. A good dust wallow may be made of equal parts sifted dry loam and coal ashes. Wood ashes should not be used as they may bleach or burn the shanks and feathers.

For the eradication of lice quickly and completely, as upon show birds and sitting hens, it is usually necessary to work a fine dusty powder into the feathers. The method of application is to hold the fowl with one hand by the legs, head downward, and work the powder into the fluffy feathers around the vent, on the body, under the wings and on the neck, with the free hand.

There are several lice powders upon the market. Most of these do satisfactory work, although they are usually expensive.

PLASTER OF PARIS POWDER.

An excellent powder at low cost may be made as follows: To a mixture of 3 parts gasoline and 1 part of crude carbolic acid stir in all of the plaster of paris it will moisten. When enough plaster has been added the powder will be dry, brownish pink in color, and have a pronounced odor of carbolic acid and gasoline.

A second application of the powder should be made at the end of one week to catch any lice that escaped the first dusting or had hatched from eggs in the meantime.

Sitting hens should be thoroughly dusted when eggs are placed under them and again at the end of the first and second weeks. This insures them being free from lice when the chicks are hatched.

To kill the lice upon chicks dust the mother hen or paint the walls of the coop with some liquid lice killer or disinfectant as given below.

Especial care should be taken to dust the male of the flock thoroughly, as the quickest way to spread lice through a flock is by means of a lousy male bird.

LIQUID LICE KILLERS.

Liquid lice killers are used primarily to paint the roosts and dropping boards. Their fumes rising through the feathers of the birds cause the lice to drop off. The practice is to paint the roosts about four o'clock in the afternoon before the fowls go to roost. This also prevents mites from attacking the fowls. Most of the liquid lice killers are coal tar products and are sold as coal tar disinfectants. Some of them do cause the lice to drop from the fowls, but whether or not they always kill the lice is not certain.

It has been found at this station that when a fowl was placed upon a roost coated with the cresol soap formula given below, the lice would drop in large numbers and could be caught upon a paper spread beneath the roost. In the majority of cases, however, the parasites were not killed. Where this method is used the droppings should be removed and dropping boards cleaned early the following morning to prevent the lice from reaching the fowls again.

CRESOL SOAP.

A good disinfectant for painting the roosts for lice and mites is made as follows: Shave one ten-cent cake of laundry soap into one pint of soft water. Heat or allow to stand until a soap paste is formed. Stir in one pound of commercial cresol and heat or allow to stand until the soap paste is dissolved. Stir in one gallon of kerosene. Cresol is a coal tar product and may be obtained from the druggist at about 30 cents per pound. Care should be taken not to get any of it upon the hands or face as it will cause intense smarting. For use as a lice paint, apply undiluted.

DIPPING FOWLS.

Some poultry raisers have rid their fowls of lice by dipping the birds in a diluted stock dip. This is, however, probably no more satisfactory than a

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of $2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

WILLIS' BARRED ROCK wins at Regina Show the Lieut. Governor $100 Challenge Cup with Medals for 3 years consecutively, 1909. Eggs per setting $3.00 for choice, $2.00 others, Satisfaction guaranteed. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes $1.50 bus. Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons, Eggs in season and stock for sale.

GLENHOHN STRAIN of R.C.W. Leghorns and Indian Games again make a clean sweep at Winnipeg Industrial. Some choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Over 800 birds to select from. F. O. Sargent, St. Louis Stn., Man.

BARRED ROCK and S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS now ready for shipment. Bred and raised on separate farms. Correspondence invited. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., breeder of S.C. B. Minorcas and B.P. Rocks. A grand lot of Chicks and old stock for sale. Also Scotch Collie and Wolf Hound Pups for sale. Now ready to ship. Get a wolf killer or a good cattle dog.

BARRED P. ROCKS, Bradley strain, eggs $1.50 per 13, $4.00 per 40; Pekin duck eggs $2.00 per 10. Breeding stock all sold. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. K. C. McKenzie. Ridgeway, Man.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man., has Barred Plymouth Rocks, very fine birds bred from H. W. Hodkinson's prize winning strain eggs. For sale at $2 per setting.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Going out of business, everything at half price. W. F. Scarth & Sons, Box 706, Virden, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Pure bred, choice cockerels, $1.50 to $3.00 each if sold at once. F. Bradshaw, Regina.

W. H. PALMER, P. O. Box 1111, Winnipeg, Man. White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, stock for sale. Write your orders now.

SILVER WYANDOTTES only.—Eggs $1.50 per 13 From best of matings. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

MRS A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Correspondence promptly attended to.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., W. Wyandottes, S.C. B. Minorcas, R.C. Brown Leghorns, Gol. Duckwing Bantams, eggs $1.50 per 13

LEA'S, (late Hodkinson's) prize winning Barred Rocks; stock for sale at all times. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

CHAMPION WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF WESTERN CANADA

Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909

Now booking orders for eggs, $3.00 per 15; $5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Fannystelle, Man.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies

Puppies for Sale; also

100 Buff Orpington Hens. $1 each.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

The Wheat City Business College

BRANDON, MAN.

Biggest and best in Western Canada.

Full particulars on application.

F. E. WERRY, *Principal.*

WATCHES THAT KEEP TIME.

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At $10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15 jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickle, solid back, dustproof case; the same movement in a 20 year gold filled case $14.00.

D. A. REESOR,

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

BRANDON, MAN

RAZOR SHARPENER

Do not throw away your money in buying a new Razor because your old one will not work, but buy a tin of our "Perfection Razor Paste," which will keep your Razor in perfect cutting condition and with care will last a lifetime. If your Hardware Dealer does not handle it, send us 25c. and we will forward same post paid.

CANADA HONE COMPANY,

Wawanesa, Man.

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Thoroughly Protected in all countries

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TEMPLE BLDG., TORONTO.

Booklet and Drawing Sheet, FREE.

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Solicitors for Nor'-West Farmer.

Watch Need Fixing?

Send your name and address for a Mailing Box. We guarantee you satisfaction.

Ask us about our price of any article of jewelery you want. We give you best of value

J. K. CALLAGHAN

Brandon, Man.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain ditricts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fify acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

KNOWLES BROS.

BREEDERS OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

High-Class Utility Stock For Sale at Moderate Prices.

BOX 1227. ◆◆ EDMONTON, ALTA.

thorough dusting and is much harder upon the fowls. If it is deemed advisable to dip the fowls, the cresol formula given above, diluted with 50 parts of water, makes a good solution. Dipping should be done in the morning of a bright, warm, sunshiny day in order that the birds may become thoroughly dry before night.

Poultry House for the Prairie.

A Lanigan, Sask., subscriber writes: "I would like to see through the columns of your paper a description of some style of poultry house that would be suitable for this province, being open prairie where the climate is quite severe. I would want a house that would accomodate about 100 hens."

A question of this kind is most pertinent. During the past year these columns have contained considerable information about fowl houses, in which the opinions of practical poultry men have been voiced. In our July 20 issue a somewhat lengthy description of methods employed by an Alberta poultry firm were given. With regard to their fowl houses we quote:

"The fowl houses are of two sizes, one 6 feet 6 inches in front and sloping to 3 feet 6 inches at the back, and the other 7 feet 6 inches at front and sloping to 5 feet 6 inches at the back. Both sizes are 10 feet by 14 feet on the ground floor. Both are double boarded on the outside with paper between and lined and plastered on the inside, with dirt floors. The fronts are provided with both glass and cotton canvas. These windows, two of them, are 3 feet by 18 inches, one located within six inches of the floor with a scratching box in front so that the hens can scratch in the sun. The other window is higher up so that the sun may shine through it to the back of the house and onto the dropping boards. During the coldest weather the glass windows are used but on nice days the cotton fronts are better for they allow of a greater degree of ventilation. From 20 to 25 hens are kept in the small sized houses and 30 to 35 in the larger houses. The former costs, finished, about $35, and the latter about $45. The best roofing material seems to be shingles. They are somewhat more expensive than other kinds but the roof has so little slope that tarred paper will not last long, and a metal roof seems to attract heat in the summer and cold in winter."

As a general rule, it is not a good plan to house more than 30 or 35 hens in one room. If more hens are kept, say 100 or so, the same principle of the above house could be utilized in making a building long and separated by partitions every 10 or 12 feet. Each one of these divisions would hold 30 or so hens. Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for the province of Alberta, rather strongly recommends the single house plan illustrated by Figs. 1, 2 and 3. This house is in general use wherever poultry are kept and can be built so as to be suitable for most any climate. It is both economical and practical, therefore suited to the requirements of the average farmer. As shown, it is a house of the shanty roof pattern and the windows are so constructed as to admit of sunlight clear to the back wall. The front studdings on the house recommended by Mr. Foley are 8 feet high, the rear ones being 4 feet 6 inches. Partition doors are placed in this house about 3 feet from the front as shown in Fig. 3 This provides roosting and nesting quarters separate from the scratching shed. The partition studs should be boarded with tongued and grooved shiplap extending clear to the roof and in practice it is found well to board the partitions between the scratching pens, where a long house is built and divisions made every 10 or 12 feet. two feet high, above which poultry netting may be used, as shown in Fig. 2.

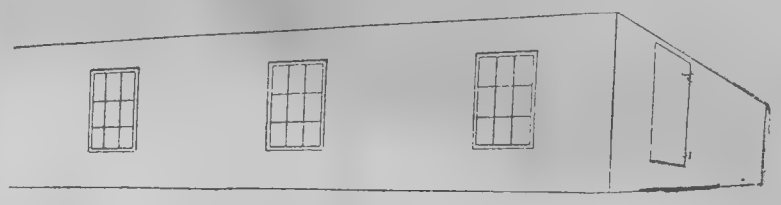


Fig. 1.—General Plan of Single Style of Poultry House.

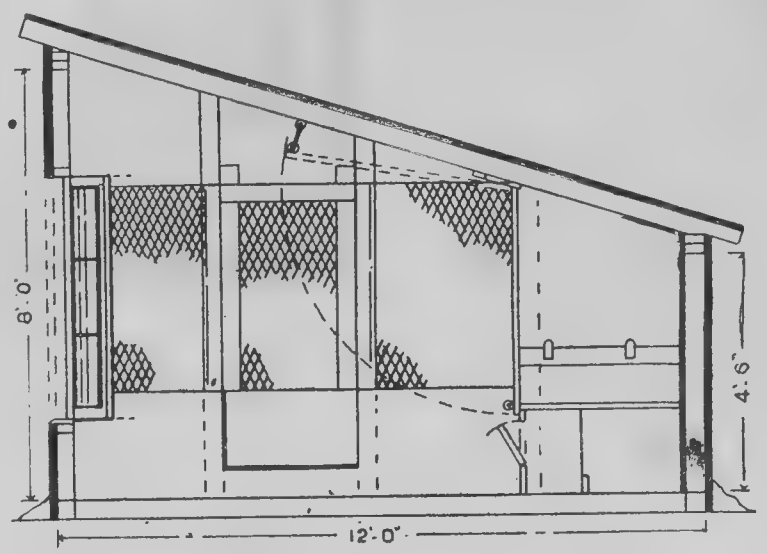


Fig. 2.—Cross Section of Single Style of Poultry House.

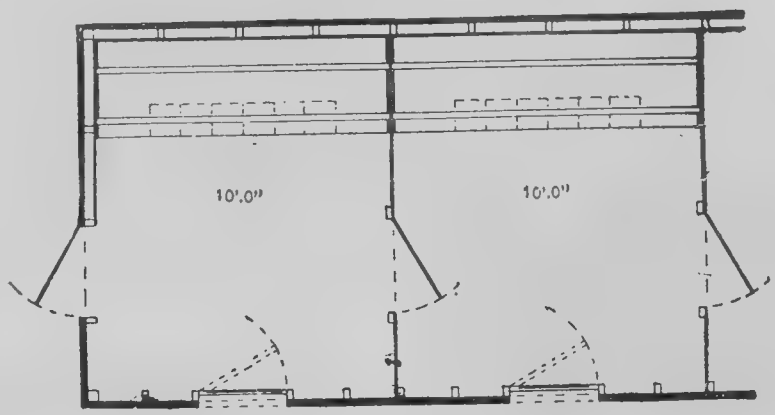


Fig. 3.—Floor Plan of Single Style of Poultry House.

Many plans for poultry houses have from time to time been devised and submitted but so far as we have been able to observe some modification of the above type have proven the most practicable. Essentials are good ventilation and as much sunlight as possible, especially in the scratching shed. The fowls must have exercise and if they get it in plenty, will be able to stand the cold much better.

Thoroughly clean out the poultry house before winter sets in.

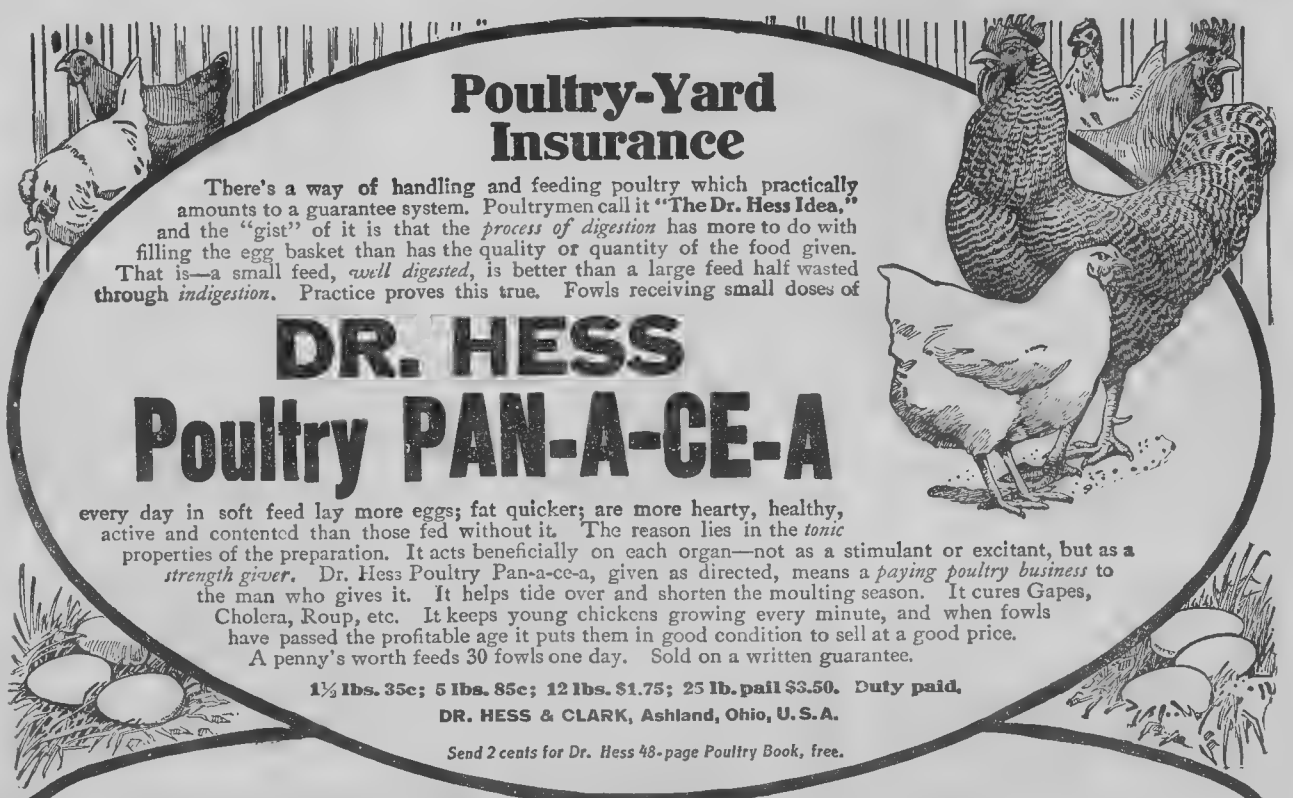
Get together a barrel or two of earth dust so as to have a supply for dust boxes for the hens during the winter.

Give plenty of feed to the growing pullets. The better they are fed now the larger they will grow and the earlier they will lay.

The Kansas Experiment Station has just completed some egg analyses, the results of which are interesting. Analyses of eggs from farm breeds showed the following general averages: weight of egg, 1.88 oz.; percentage of white, 57.01; percentage of yolk, 32.75; percentage of shell, 9.99; percentage of protein in white, 12.34; percentage of water in white, 87.66; percentage of protein in yolk, 17.58; percentage of fat in yolk, 32.23; percentage of water in yolk, 48.63; percentage of ash in yolk, 1.55; percentage of protein in egg, 12.83; percentage of fat in egg, 10.59; percentage of water in egg, 65.90.

A lazy man quickly goes to sleep, but is a long time waking after he begins to wake.

Some men take themselves too seriously, and thus lose a great deal of the joy in life. Other men never take themselves seriously enough and thus never penetrate to the real intent of life. The man who combines with a serious purpose a sense of humor, that humor being the kindly, uncritical kind, will achieve much, enjoy much, love humanity and have many friends.



Poultry-Yard Insurance

There's a way of handling and feeding poultry which practically amounts to a guarantee system. Poultrymen call it "The Dr. Hess Idea," and the "gist" of it is that the *process of digestion* has more to do with filling the egg basket than has the quality or quantity of the food given. That is—a small feed, *well digested*, is better than a large feed half wasted through *indigestion*. Practice proves this true. Fowls receiving small doses of

DR. HESS
Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

every day in soft feed lay more eggs; fat quicker; are more hearty, healthy, active and contented than those fed without it. The reason lies in the *tonic* properties of the preparation. It acts beneficially on each organ—not as a stimulant or excitant, but as a *strength giver*. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given as directed, means a *paying poultry business* to the man who gives it. It helps tide over and shorten the moulting season. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. It keeps young chickens growing every minute, and when fowls have passed the profitable age it puts them in good condition to sell at a good price. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. $1.75; 25 lb. pail $3.50. Duty paid.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD (A TONIC)

Any farmer or stock feeder can increase his profit balance at the year's end by following out "The Dr. Hess Idea" in feeding farm animals. *Digestion* is an important function to look after—food itself is not all. A *strong digestion* means the greatest preparation of food used and the largest ratio of growth and production made. Dr. Hess Stock Food gives great digestive power, therefore it makes more milk in the cow and more flesh on the steer. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Fed in small doses and sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. $7.00; 25 lb. pail $2.00. Duty paid.
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Greater Care Necessary in the Dairy.

A dairyman of sixteen years experience in Ontario, but who is now chief buttermaker for one of the large wholesale milk establishments in Winnipeg, told us a few days ago that in all his experience in the creamery business he had never seen so much poor quality milk and cream as he had seen this fall in the West. According to his statements the milk and cream was not only of poor quality but absolutely filthy, much of it. Farmers that ship cream to cities usually hold it over until they get a canful. This may be for two days or it may be two weeks or more. Cream that is held for two weeks will not be in the best condition after a further trip to Winnipeg, no matter what care is taken of it nor how clean, but when dirt and filth are in the cream to start with the product is going to be anything but wholesome when it reaches its destination. It is not our purpose to enumerate all the different kinds of dirt found in cream cans as they are emptied at Winnipeg. Some of our readers would not be able to enjoy a good meal for some time if we did. But the point is this: There is no excuse for a half-gallon or so of semi-dissolved filthy matter, both animal and vegetable, in the bottom of a ten gallon can of milk or cream. This is not exaggerating conditions at all. Milk comes in in much better condition than does the cream and while both dirty milk and cream are absolutely objectionable the milk is less so, for it can be pasteurized and made a fairly wholesome product while the cream cannot. At least pasteurized sour cream makes an inferior quality of butter. The wholesalers are not to blame. They must have milk and cream, for the people want it, and they cannot get enough of both good and bad. The trouble is with the man who keeps the cows, and with him alone. Good prices are paid for milk and cream and the producer should prize his business enough to want to turn out the very best product. Some dairymen should clean up.

Successful winter dairying cannot be carried on with cows kept in unventilated, dark stables. Such places do not conduce to the health of the cows, but do develop all kinds of bad flavors to attack the newly drawn milk.

A Milk and Butter Chart.

One pound of butter-fat will make more than a pound of butter. Butter contains water, salt, a small amount of curd and infinitesimal quantities of one or two other substances. The proportions of these vary; therefore no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to how much butter-fat is required to make a pound of butter. But an approximation can be made.

If there was nothing but butter-fat in butter, one could easily work out the butter yield from the milk test. Thus 100 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk would yield just four pounds of butter; or 25 lbs. of milk would be needed to make one pound of butter. But less than this is needed at this test.

The following table, therefore, will be of interest. It is taken from the New Zealand Dairyman, and shows (approximately) the amount of milk at any test from 2 per cent. to 7 per cent. required to make one pound of commercial butter:

Test.	Lbs. of milk required to make 1 lb. of Butter.
2.0	47¾
2.1	45½
2.2	43
2.3	41
2.4	39
2.5	37½
2.6	35¾
2.7	34
2.8	33
2.9	31¾
3.0	30½
3.1	29½
3.2	28½
3.3	27¾
3.4	26¾
3.5	26
3.6	25
3.7	24½
3.8	23¾
3.9	23
4.0	22½
4.1	22
4.2	21
4.3	20¾
4.4	20½
4.5	19¾
4.6	19½
4.7	18¾
4.8	18½
4.9	18
5.0	17½
5.1	17¼
5.2	17
5.3	16½
5.4	16¼
5.5	16
5.6	15½
5.7	15¼
5.8	15
5.9	14¾
6.0	14½
6.1	14¼
6.2	14
6.3	13¾
6.4	13½
6.5	13¼
6.6	13
6.7	12¾
6.8	12½
6.9	12¼
7.0	12

Lady Akkrum, Champion Holstein Cow, owned by A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask.

Get the best appliances you can for the dairy, but remember that the best machinery ever made requires gumption behind it.

We note that the Times, of Lloydminster, Sask., has recently been doing some good work by writing up the local creamery. The article tells in fairly good detail of the whole process of creamery operation, and when well written it makes quite an interesting story. There is a hint here of which many creamery managers elsewhere might profitably avail themselves. Try to interest the local paper, and get it to help you popularize the creamery.

The New Improved De Laval Separators

In addition to those features which determined the superiority of the older type of **De Laval,** embody many new ideas in separator construction :—

The beautifully forged and Spindless Bowl,
The Anti-Splash Supply Can, graceful and without seam or joint,
The swinging Pail Shelves, adjustable to any position,
The Special Base, which prevents oil from dripping on the floor.

Ask for Catalogue and name of nearest agent

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The Governor General

Buys a Fruit Farm in

British Columbia

(Said the Newspaper Headlines Recently)

WHY—why are all the prominent people buying Orchard Lands in the

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT?

BECAUSE—because it is in many respects the most remarkable in the world—if it were in Europe it would be the world's play ground, as well as the land of LONDON FRUIT SHOW Prize Winners.

GRAND SCENERY—HUNTING—FISHING
BOATING—BATHING and PERFECT CLIMATE

all these especially on the beautiful

ARROW LAKES

No Irrigation is required—there is an abundant supply of Pure Water—no Cold Winters or Crop Failures at Nakusp.

LET US TELL YOU HOW YOU CAN

Buy an Orchard Home

For $10.00 per Month—

in our Orchard Sub-Division at Nakusp, on the Arrow Lakes—having Schools, Churches, Stores, Daily Mail, Railroad and Steamboat Transportation, Tourist Hotels, Hot Lithia Springs, Opera House, Ship Yards, Saw Mills, Fine Roads, a 40-Mile Government Boulevard along the Shore Line, Good Neighbors.

EVERY TRACT OVERLOOKS THE LAKE

You will do well at Nakusp

We own and control the Largest Acreage of first-class fruit lands on Direct Existing Lines of Transportation in British Columbia. We will be glad to give you all the information in our power whether you buy lands from us or not. Write to-day for Free Map of Fruit Districts, Photos, Statistics, Prices of Products, Business Openings, Demand for Labor, etc. It costs you nothing.

ADDRESS your letter to DEPARTMENT E.

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITIES COMPANY, Ltd.

NAKUSP, B.C.

THE ROOF OUTLASTS the BUILDING

Think of the terrible wear and tear a roof gets! Think of the weather extremes of winter—freezing, thawing—rain, sleet, snow, ice and slush—storms and winds, the beating downpours and burning sun of summer.

No other part of the building is subjected to tests half so severe.

Yet, through it all, PAROID Roofing often lasts longer, without repairs, than the walls of the building it covers; the walls usually need repairing long before the Paroid roof is in any way the worse for wear.

PAROID ROOFING

Among many examples, we point to the U. S. Government Buildings at Havana, Cuba.

These were roofed with PAROID (chosen after exhaustive tests) in 1898—over 11 years ago. Neighboring roofs of other kinds have been frequently patched and relaid. But the Paroid roofs are to-day intact, and good for many years more. In spite of the fierce onslaught of that climate, these Paroid roofs have never leaked—never cost a cent for repairs.

Other Government Buildings

Since testing PAROID in Cuba, the Government has used it on hundreds of other permanent buildings in all parts of the world—for it has proved a permanent roofing, in all climates. In one year, 25 carloads of Paroid for Government use were shipped to the Philippines. The permanent Government buildings at Panama are roofed with Paroid.

The Secret of Paroid

The felt used in PAROID is so downright good, that, unprotected, it would last as long as many roofings.

Then the life, strength and toughness of this felt is multiplied many times by the secret preservative compound with which it is thoroughly saturated,—every pore filled—sealed absolutely *water*-tight and *air*-tight.

And both sides are coated with a thick, elastic compound which wears almost like slate.

This protecting coating is impenetrable—shuts out the air, moisture, and all the destroying forces of Nature. It is the air which so soon eats the life out of shingles, tar, and other roofings—dries them out—causes quick decay, cracks and leaks.

This PAROID coating is heat-proof and cold-proof—neither melts, blisters nor cracks. It won't catch fire from the flying sparks and brands which so often set fire to other roofings.

OUR GUARANTEE is that we will replace every square foot of roofing that proves to be of defective manufacture. If a stronger guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

Dealers everywhere sell PAROID.

FREE BOOKS
For the Man About to Build

"Proslate Booklet" tells how to get a more attractive roof than shingles at about one-half the cost.

"Comfortable Homes" will show you how NEPONSET WATERPROOF BUILDING PAPER will save one-third of your coal bill each winter

"Paroid Proofs" shows how PAROID ROOFING saves roof money and worry on factory, farm and railroad buildings.

Write to-day and tell us the kind of building and we will send you the right book and samples.

F. W. BIRD & SON,
Waterproofing Specialists,
Dept. 78 Established 1817.
HAMILTON, ONT.
Branch Office, Winnipeg, Man.

Raw Furs

If you are interested in Raw Furs, we want your NAME AND ADDRESS, and YOU will be dollars ahead if you receive information which we will send you for the cost to you of a postal card. SEND IT NOW, and get our prospectus for the coming Raw Fur season.

E. C. Blake & Co.
Dept. 27 (3)
66 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Milking Machines in New Zealand a Success.

New Zealand is without any doubt a great dairy country. The milking machine, which has come only into limited use in most other countries, seems to have been very much better received in New Zealand and some parts of Australia, and is accepted there as a practical success. This is no doubt brought about by their combination of high wages and large herds.

Recently the Department of Agriculture for Queensland made some enquiries of the governments of New Zealand and the principal Australian states respecting the operation of milking machines. New Zealand reports that all the large dairy farmers are using the machines and express themselves almost without exception as entirely satisfied and that they would on no account revert to the old system of hand milking. It places the highest importance upon the necessity of keeping the machines clean.

The Agricultural Department of Victoria replied saying that the machines have given great satisfaction where they are used with reasonable intelligence.

The principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College of New South Wales states that there is no loss of butter fat through the use of these machines; that the milk is purer than when drawn by hand and therefore gives a better quality of butter and cheese; that the cost of maintenance is slight; the saving of labor great; and that no ill effects upon the cows have been found through using them.

The Agricultural College of Queensland reports similarly and states that any injurious results to either the milk or the cows, that may have been found, is entirely due to neglect on the part of the person in charge.

One of the great troubles in the home dairy business is to know just how good our butter is. Every woman is a good judge of butter and babies, at least she thinks she is, when her own are under consideration; but if babies, like butter, were sold in the market, she would be surprised to see how other tastes differ from her own.

Washing always affects the flavor of butter and the longer you wash the less flavor is left. It is a mistake to suppose that washing is indispensable. If you can cool your cream (directly after the separating) down to 40 deg. Fahr. and keep it at this temperature for some time (e.g. do not at once raise the temperature again artificially) you will find that the buttermilk will separate easily from the grain without any breaking water or washing water being used. Comparative experiments with washed and unwashed butter have shown that unwashed butter does not contain any more buttermilk than washed butter, provided it was worked properly and the cream had been cooled.—Robert Pape.

To Guard Against Fires.

Some Practical Suggestions by A. Lindback, Fire Commissioner For Manitoba.

Canada's fire losses from January to July, 1909, were more than ten million dollars.

The losses in Manitoba for the same period were more than half a million. Fifty per cent. of these losses are due to carelessness, indifference, and could be avoided if the following precautions were observed:—

Protect open flue-holes with sheet iron, or, better, brick them up.

Steam-pipes should be kept clear of all wood.

Stovepipes should be run direct to brick chimneys and never through floors or partitions.

Protect floors under and about stoves with brick, cement or sheet iron.

If stovepipes must be passed through floors or partitions, protect the wood by providing ventilation between the protecting material and the wood.

Electricity when improperly installed is dangerous; lamp cords should not be hung on nails or wrapped around any piping; paper shades should never be used.

Stairways should be kept clear at all times—never place any stock or shelving on stairs.

Never pile stock in front of windows or against doors.

Arrange to open all electrical power with switches before leaving buildings, where no watch of any kind is kept during night.

Fire doors and shutters should be closed every night.

In buildings containing large values of merchandise, proper approved protection should be provided, and extinguishers be inspected and tried at least twice yearly, and a night watch be provided.

Oily rags or paper saturated with printer's ink, damp lamp-black and pulverized coal and charcoal will produce spontaneous combustion.

Abandon the use of parlor or other phosphorous matches; get into the habit of using safety matches, they cost no more and their universal use would eliminate at least one quarter of our fire losses.

Require all doors to swing outward, especially in public buildings.

Protect all exposed openings with fire doors, or wire glass in steel frames—wire glass in wooden frames affords no extra protection.

A Good Pamphlet on Human Tuberculosis.

As a general thing life insurance companies are supposed to bring their benefits to humanity after somebody has died. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, however, is just now doing something that is even better; that is, it is trying to prevent death.

The agency that it is employing in this good work is a pamphlet on tuberculosis entitled "A War Upon Consumption—the Nature of the Disease; its Extent, Growth and Spread; its Cure and Prevention, including Friendly Advice to Persons having Diseases of the Lungs."

This pamphlet is well prepared. It is illustrated in such a way as to make its message easy to grasp; it is clear and concise in its statements; it presents facts that are calculated to awaken interest.

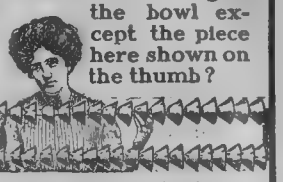
As an illustration of this latter fact, we quote the following statement: "You will understand the awfulness of this scourge best, perhaps, when we tell you that one of our policy-holders died from tuberculosis every 32 minutes from the 1st of January, day and night, to the 31st of December, 1907. During this period one policy-holder of the Metropolitan died every six minutes, of whom, as you can see, *more than every sixth one died of tuberculosis.*"

This pamphlet has been prepared by this life insurance company for circulation among its patrons. The company evidently does not want its policy-holders to die of tuberculosis and thus cause their friends to put in claims for insurance; and this is very good business on the part of the Company. But we have the offer of Mr. John Hadden, the superintendent in Winnipeg, to send by mail a copy of this circular to anyone making application and sending a stamped addressed envelope for its return. The application should be sent to The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Any person interested in the question would do well to get a copy.

M. E. Loucks, Mozart, Sask., writes: "Your paper is worth far more than its subscription price each year to farmers who have business and stock and may benefit by the legal and veterinary departments."

Big Contrast

The only piece in Dairy Tubular Bowls

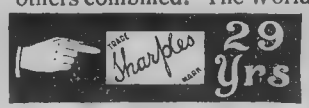


You would not bother with a cultivator that had 40 to 60 useless shovels.

Then why bother with a disk-filled cream separator, with 40 to 60 useless disks in the bowl, when the Sharples Dairy Tubular has nothing in the bowl except the piece here shown on the thumb?

52 Disks from one Common Bowl.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars are the only modern, simple, sanitary, easy-to-clean cream separators. Most efficient, most durable, lightest running. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The World's Best.



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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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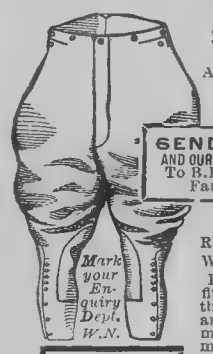
RIDING BREECHES



$2.55 PER PAIR

Also in better qualities at

$3.50 and $4.00

SEND FOR PATTERNS
AND OUR EASY SELF-MEASURING FORMS
To B.R.B. Care The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

YOU CAN SAVE 50%

READ WHAT A CUSTOMER SAYS

DEAR SIRS—Breeches to hand, fit all that can be desired, and they are certainly better than another pair I paid 55 for a few months ago. Please keep measure. —C. H.

This gentleman measured himself according to our easy measure instructions

Testimonials from all parts of the World.

We Guarantee PERFECT FIT, CORRECT STYLE Absolute Satisfaction.

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51 KINGLY STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale
AT
Roselea Farm, Virden, Man.
October 28, at One o'clock.

The entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of 21 Cows and Heifers in calf, 9 yearling Heifers and Calves and 9 Bulls—including the herd bull, MARQUIS OF SELKIRK, 2nd, 69864; a choice son of the great SPICY MARQUIS (imp.), 36118 and AMINE 5th (imp.), 4835; full brother to the first prize senior yearling heifer at the 1909 Winnipeg and Toronto Shows will be sold. The other bulls are mostly Oct. to Dec. calves.

Parties coming from the East or South must be in Virden on the night previous by the trains arriving at 7 p.m. Train from the West is due at noon. Necessary hotel expenses will be deducted from any purchases made.

TERMS—12 months' credit on approved security
W. M. PINEO, Auctioneer.

K. McIVER, Prop.
VIRDEN, MAN.

(N.B.—See note on "Among Breeders" page)

Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Mend and Clean Up.

Spend a few days during the present month in fixing up the yards about the barns. It is a very common fault on many farms that all through the winter it is impossible to turn stock out for an hour or two without giving them the liberty of the whole farm, or even, in some places, the whole neighborhood. In many cases it is desirable to allow stock to roam about the fields, but there are many other cases where this is not so. A well fenced yard about the buildings, fitted with a good gate, enables the farmer to turn what stock he cares into the fields and to keep what he wishes about the buildings.

There are many places where fences, gates, doors and many other things about the yards and buildings need repairing before winter comes on. Loose barb wire may do a great deal of damage; old fork handles, pieces of boards, and similar objects should all be gathered up, or they are apt to "stake" valuable animals that step on them; lumber should all be gathered up if littered about; and cracks and crannies about the buildings patched.

A day put in fixing up before the ground freezes will enable one to do many little things that are likely to remain undone once the first snow has fallen.

Central Alberta Stockgrowers' Annual Meeting.

The Central Alberta Stockgrowers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Lacombe on October 8. We are informed that business of great importance is to come before the meeting.

Stamina Wanted.

This is the season of year when many persons are selecting the females that are to be used for breeding purposes—especially in the case of sheep and pigs. Because of this fact, we may urge the importance of stamina, or constitution, if you like that term better.

In horses, stamina is not so hard to determine as in the case of most other animals, because of the fact that the labor demanded of horses generally discovers to the teamster any constitutional weaknesses under which the horse may be laboring; also the demands of work associate the horse and his driver so closely as to enable the latter to observe the former more closely.

In the case of other classes of stock the same opportunity is not afforded, but still one can often form a very good idea of the constitutional vigor of the animal, not only by the usual signs—a deep, wide chest, etc.—but also from the habits and individual history of the animal. No animal that shows any tendency toward sickness of any sort should be kept as a breeder. No animal that seems inclined to go off its feed should be used, and none that seems to be unable to stand rugged weather. It is a good rule that all live stock on the farm should be able to "rough it", and then that such good treatment should be given them that they will have no need to do so.

The recent high prices of beef cattle in the U. S. markets have awakened a few pleasantries there as to the cow jumping over the moon.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of **$2.00** per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. For sale four yearling Shorthorn Bulls. Rock bottom prices. Booking orders for spring Pigs.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride =28855=.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfield, Man. breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

HOLSTEINS—Choice Bull Calves for sale. J. J. Tannahill, Whites, Que.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

PEKISKO HEREFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS, Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

E. McIVOR, Routledge, Manitoba. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

JOHN HAW, Victoria Farm, Virden, Manitoba, Breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires Young hogs for sale.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM;- Souris, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, One young stallion rising three for sale, T. H. Perdue.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

GLESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Brayshay, Linden Wood Farm, Kelloe, Man.

J. A. DAVIS, R.F.D. No. 1, Strathcona, Alta., breeder of Improved Yorkshires, young animals from imported stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Kilkerran Farm, Box 1498, Edmonton, Alta., W. Le Roi Ferguson, Prop.

R. E. FOSTER, Melita, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. "British Cheer," First in Class at Winnipeg, 1909 at head of stud.

JAS. HERIOTT & SONS, Souris, Man.—Breeders of Holstein cattle, and live stock auctioneer. A few young bulls for sale. Box 144

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask, breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

J. J. SPROULE Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine..

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale

R. G. SKELTON, Elva, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop. Carberry, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man. A number of good yearling rams and ewes for sale, also some good lambs.

DUNFIELD BROS., Dauphin, Man., Ayrshires White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Young stock for sale.

A. D. HAMPTON, Hayfield, Manitoba, breeder of Leicester Sheep. Showed champion ewe, 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third at 1908 Brandon Fair. Stock for sale from imported sires.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Young stock, both sexes, not related, for sale. Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

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TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, Carnegie, Man. Breeders of Clydesdales. A good two year old stallion for sale now.

J. C. WHITNEY, Dauphin, Man., breeder Shropshire sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs for sale.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

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RED POLLED CATTLE

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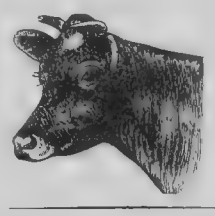
Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.



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Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

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Young Stock of both Sexes always For Sale.

JNO. CLARK, Jr., Gleichen, Alta.

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Both sexes and all ages for sale.
Third shipment just arrived from the East
A. H. TRIMBLE, RED DEER, ALTA.

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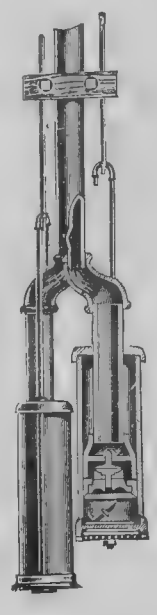

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Made of steel brass and malleable cast. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing. Double cylinders, making it easy to work. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height. Windmill and hose can be attached.

Beware of the numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with Spelter. See your dealer or write,

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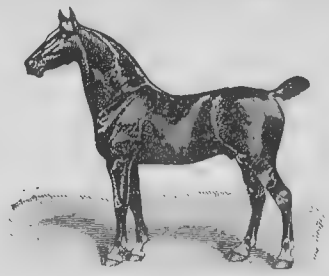

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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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BERKSHIRE SWINE
BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS

Young Stock of both sexes for sale.

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DUHAMEL, ALTA.
R.F.D. and Phone, Rosenroll, Alta.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

You will want them some time. Spend a cent to see. Write to-day for free circular and sample.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

C. C. ELLETT
Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Sandy Lake, Strathcona, Alta.

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If you neglect INFLUENZA, SWAMP or LUNG FEVER you lose your horse.

NORTH-WEST FEVER POWDERS will positively cure. Order by mail to-day. Price 60c. per package.

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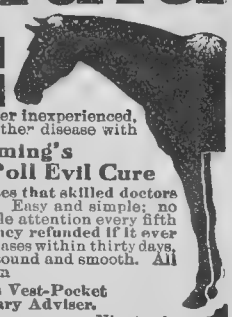

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Please send silver. Address—
George Grattan, New Glasgow, Quebec.

Facing a Beef Shortage in the United States.

Some of the American despatches have contained a forecast of the annual report that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is expected to bring out, and the beef cattle situation is of considerable interest because of its unusual nature. The fact that there has been a decrease of 2,187,000 in the number of cattle in that country in the last two years, and that the exports of cattle have dropped off nearly 100,000 in the last eight or nine months, is giving the Department of Agriculture a great deal of concern.

The price of beef has gone steadily higher in the United States, while it appears to have remained at a fairly reasonable standard abroad. Last year, for the first time in history, the shipments of South American beef into England exceeded the shipments from the U. S. The European market for that product is said to be growing by leaps and bounds.

It is even said that some of those interested in the cattle trade of Uruguay and Argentina are preparing to invade the American market with frozen beef.

The decline in the beef exports, the Bureau of Animal Industry believes, is due to economic conditions at home coupled with increased supplies in the English markets from other sources, chiefly Argentina. The fundamental cause, it is thought, is the shortage in the home supply of beef cattle with the resulting high prices in beef in the domestic markets.

Restrictions on the range and the high prices in the feeding districts are assigned as the chief cause of the big cattle shortage. The free public range in the United States now is a limited affair, owing to the extent of the forest reservations and the grazing regulations imposed by their management. Hay for winter range feeding is expensive in the feeding grounds of the Middle West, the stock raiser now is paying from 56 to 82 cents for corn which two years ago cost him from 39 to 66 cents. The consequence has been discouragement to cattle raising, if the figures in this connection are to be believed. In 1907 the estimated number of cattle in the United States was 51,566,000. In 1908 this figure dropped to 50,073,000 and on Jan 1 of this year it had gone to 49,379,000.

This report of the secretary of agriculture will show a decrease of $20,000,000 in the cattle business in the two years of 1907 and 1908. The exportation of cattle in 1906 was valued at $38,273,132; in 1907, $33,796,425, and in 1908, $24,034,193. The reports for the first seven months of 1909 show a decrease of nearly 75,000 in the number of cattle exported as compared with the similar period of 1908.

It has been ascertained by the Department that while the price of beef at Chicago rose perceptibly in 1908, the prices of meat produced by the smaller animals, such as hogs and sheep, has changed little.

In connection with the rumor that the South American countries soon will begin a struggle to get into the American markets with their beef, is a special report recently received from Consul Frederic W. Goding, at Montevido, Uruguay, in which he says that Americans have been collecting data there relative to the shipment of beef and mutton to New York.

"The time may be rapidly approaching," says the consul, "when the meat consumed by the people living along the Atlantic coast of the United States must be supplied by the River Plate countries."

Consul Goding expresses the belief that Uruguay beef may be laid down in New York for from 5½ to 6 cents a pound. The government of Uruguay recently passed an act which relieves the shippers of frozen meat from the payment of an export duty for a period of ten years, provided the meat is prepared in that country.

S. H. Cowan, attorney for the National Stock Growers' Association, a western live stock organization, who has been in Washington, says that the price of beef probably is going higher; that the western American stock raisers simply have not the supply of cattle they maintained formerly.

Prize teams at Carberry Summer Fair.

First Prize team at Carberry Summer Fair. Property of Chris. Rasmussen, Carberry.

First Prize and Sweepstakes for Best-Mannered and Halter-Broke Foal at the Carberry Summer Fair. Property of Alex. Keachie, Petrel, Man.

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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I am offering Cows, Heifers and a few young bulls.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta

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Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm

SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

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Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

10 exceedingly large young Bulls, in fact the best quality I ever raised, sired by the great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim." Show females of all ages. Clydesdales mares and fillies some imported; a grand entire coming 2; sired by King's Heir—Apply to PURVES THOMSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

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BREEDERS OF
High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire Sheep
Clydesdale and Hackney Horses
Herd Catalogues on application.
Address: C. W. Wilson, Superintendent, Rockland, Ont., Canada.
W. C. Edwards & Company Limited, Proprietors.

T. C. NORRIS,
Live Stock Auctioneer
GRISWOLD, MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

Herefords

At LOW PRICES from Marples' Famous Prize Herd.

Calves either sex.

Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both MILK and BEEF.

SHETLAND PONIES and SADDLES, HARNESS and VEHICLES for same.

J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Manitoba.

GEO. KINNON
COTTONWOOD, SASKATCHEWAN
Breeder of
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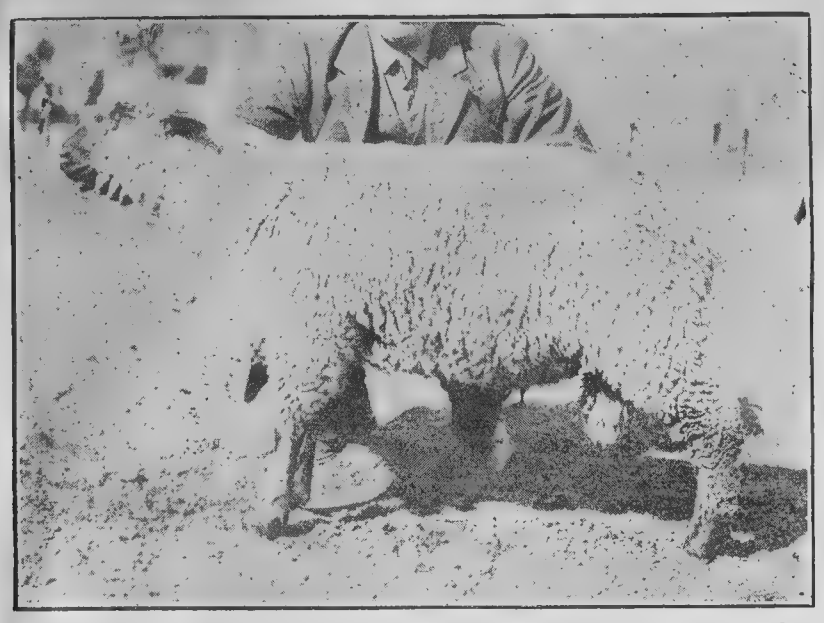
Five Young Shorthorn Bulls for Sale



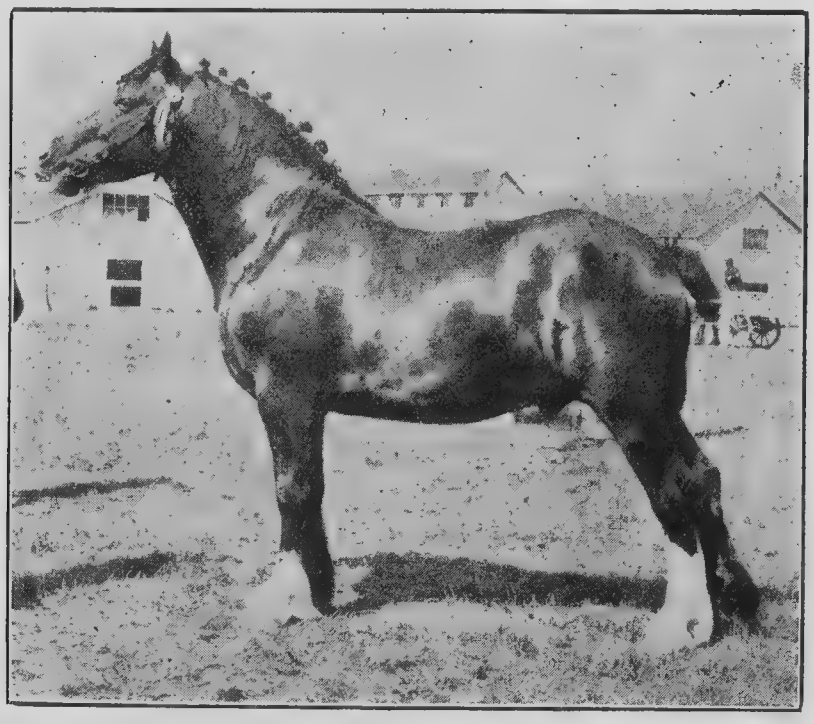
Prize Winning Oxford Down Lamb, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Owned and Bred by Alex. Wood, Souris, Man.

The World's Greatest Sheep Show.

Sydney, Australia, claims to hold the world's greatest sheep show. At any rate, it has for years brought out the world's greatest collection of Merinos. In every respect this great woolly carnival is Australasian in character, which intensifies the interest in it. In no way is it made attractive for gate purposes. The menu is sheep, and nothing but sheep, and the gate fee is two and a half shillings to all and sundry. There is nothing to induce an attendance of any others than those concerned in the industry, so that the carnival is unique in the specialization of its clietele. The gathering this year showed an interest not previously demonstrated, as the result of the big men falling out of the arena, and a great army of small men rushing in to take their place. At one time it was popularly supposed that the advance of close settlement would mean a deterioration in Merino sheep, but this has not yet occurred. On the contrary, the number of exhibitors are greater each year than ever, and the small men are putting into the pens quality equal to the best from the big studs. A remarkable instance of the unanimity which prevails amongst thoroughly qualified judges was furnished this year by the result of the judging for the grand championship. In these great events six judges join, and the decisions are by vote. Each goes over the sheep, and votes on a paper supplied to him without consulting fellow judges. The voting was unanimous for one animal. The best ewe was unanimously selected in the same way.

Western Canadian Champion Hereford Cows, owned by Wm. Shields, Brandon, Man. These cows were shown at the Summer Fairs and each won a championship.

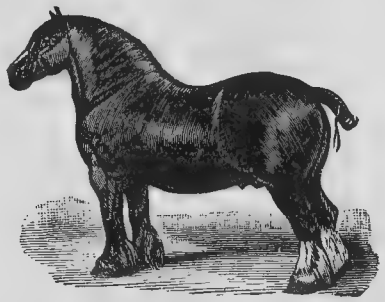
It is true that good breeding is a great factor in successful live stock management, but it is not all. No matter how well the animal is bred, it will prove a failure when given scrub treatment by a scrub farmer.



Mainspring, First Prize three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, Calgary Exhibition, owned and exhibited by Duncan Clark, Crowfoot, Alta.

We handle one class only and that the best.

W. J. McCALLUM & BRO.



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(Stallions and Mares)

Our next importation of

FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS

Will ARRIVE AT VIRDEN, MAN., on October 6th.

This will be the **best** lot that has ever crossed the **Atlantic Ocean.** Our former importations have been sold within the shortest period of any importer in America, which proves we handle the best. **We are satisfied with small profits** which also accounts for quick sales. If it is the best in the line of horses that you want we would advise intending purchasers to see this importation. The shipment includes a large number of prize winners, and combines size with quality and breeding. Address all communications:

W. J. McCALLUM, VIRDEN, MAN.

Shields' Herefords

Champions of the Show Rings of Western Canada

Herd is headed by "Happy Christmas" and includes one of the strongest lots of females to be found in the West. Some choice young stock for sale.

WM. SHIELDS, Prop.

Box 583. BRANDON, MAN.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS (Imp.) 5718 (21442), the unbeaten champion

SINTON'S CLYDESDALES

My August, 1909, importation comprises 22 Mares and 18 Stallions (personally selected), ages 1 to 4 years, got by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Ruby Pride, Pride of Blacon, Clan Chattten, Labori, Baden Powell, Fickle Fashion, Scottish Fancy, Lord Lothian and other noted sires. Prices the very lowest possible. Stables in city.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM, STROME, ALTA.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

Three yearling Bulls and young Boars and Sows for Sale.

C. F. LYALL, Prop.

English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This Stud includes CHAMPION, GOLD MEDAL and FIRST PRIZE Winners at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, as well as Prize Winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

HOMEWOOD FARM Grenfell, Sask.

P. B. ROSS, Prop.

AYRSHIRES AYRSHIRES

W. M. CHAMPION, having sold his farm, offers for sale, at his old home, REABURN, the remainder of his AYRSHIRES, consisting of—Eight Cows; One Bull, "Choice of Meadowside;" and Three Spring Calves. Cows all supposed to calve March and April, 1910. Stock must be moved by November 1st. Write for information.

W. M. CHAMPION

REABURN MAN.

$1.00 Brings the Lot

For some years past we have in the Nor'-West Farmer offered free trial bottles of S. Warnock's Ulcerkure and have filled thousands of requests. The law now is that no samples of any medicine whatever will be allowed through the mails. The thing now is to persuade all who do not know about Ulcerkure to get a regular sized $1.00 bottle and to pursuade you, we make this offer all for $1.00.

One large dollar bottle Ulcerkure	$1.00
One regular 25c bottle Onan's Constipation Tablets.....	25
One New Idea Safety Razor, 3 blades equal to any $5 kind	5.00
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We want you to use Ulcerkure. When writing mention the Nor'-West Farmer and your nearest express office. Address

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12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired by imported Scotch bulls. Several out of imported dams.

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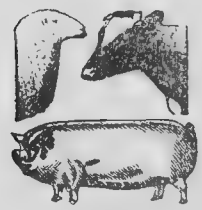
STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE



Holsteins, Yorkshires and Leicesters

"Sarcastic Lad" Champion Bull—Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina Fairs—4-yrs. old. Price $100.

A. B. POTTER
Montgomery, - - Sask.

The BOUNDARY SHROPSHIRES

Choice Shropshires, either sex, sired by "Kelso's Rose," champion ram two years in succession at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney. Also a few sired by an imported Buttar ram. Type and individual merit our aim. If you want the best home bred rams or ewes, write us.

W. L. TRANN & SON, Crystal City, Man.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Prize winning stock, both sexes all ages for sale. Call on, write or 'phone.

J. H. MELICK, Edmonton, Alta.

Farm 5 miles North-East of City. P O. Box 1765, Phone 7409.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 252 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

The Pump That Pumps SPRAY PUMPS Double-acting, Lift, Tank and Spray

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HAY TOOLS
of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.

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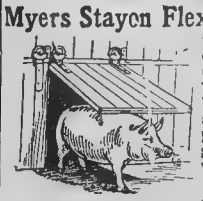

with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

F. E. MYERS & BRO.
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Representatives for Western Canada.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Pigs that Were Pigs.

The Lacombe Globe of Sept. 22 says: "C. Staack on Saturday sold to W. F. Puffer four Poland China pigs four months and sixteen days old, which weighed 745 lbs., or an average of 186¼ lbs. each. He received $13.25 each for them. What pays better than hog raising?"

Premier Asquith and the Cattle Embargo.

Mr. William Henderson, of Lawton, Cupar Angus, sends us a report of the meeting by Premier Asquith on August 31 of a deputation asking for a hearing on the cattle embargo, as follows:

"A deputation representing agriculturists, town councils, harbor authorities, chambers of commerce, and co-operative societies waited upon the Prime Minister at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, and urged upon him the removal of the present embargo upon the importation of Canadian cattle to this country or, the institution of an inquiry into the matter.

"The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. F. Maddison, M.P., included:—Bailie Watson, Glasgow, the chairman of the Canadian Cattle Importation Association of Great Britain, and Councillors Robert Anderson ad Brechin, Glasgow; Lord Provost Urquhart, representing the Dundee Town Council and Harbour Board; Councillor Mortimer, Aberdeen; Mr. J. Smith Park, of the Allan Line; Mr. William Henderson, of Lawton, Coupar Angus, and chairman of the Perthshire Local Authority; Mr. Henry D. McCombie, of the Aberdeenshire County Council; Mr. J. Stevenson, Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society; and representatives from Liverpool, Bristol, Derby, Norwich, and the South of England.

ASQUITH'S VIEWS IN 1901.

"Mr. William Henderson said he was secretary at a meeting of farmers which was held in Perthshire in 1901, when Mr. Asquith wrote him a letter in those terms:—'I regret that I am unable to attend the meeting at Perth on the 20th, but I am in complete sympathy with the object of its promoters. The existing restrictions upon the importation of cattle from Canada are, in my opinion, uncalled for on sanitary grounds, vexatious to the trade, injurious to the farmer, especially in the East of Scotland, and contrary to the interests of the general consumers. I trust that we may now look for their early removal.' He (Mr. Henderson) thought that the case against the existing Act was never more concisely or more strongly put than it had been by Mr. Asquith. (Hear, hear.) He treasured that letter. (Laughter.)

"The Prime Minister said one of the speakers had quoted some phrases from a letter he wrote within the last ten years, in which, speaking as representing the agricultural interests of East Fife, he expressed apparently a tolerably strong opinion—(laughter)—that in those days, and in the state of facts which then existed, a sufficient case had not in his judgment been made out for the maintenance or continuance of these restrictions. So far he certainly travelled with them, but let them now look at the matter in the light of facts and arguments presented that afternoon. Let it be admitted, as he for his part most freely and fully admitted, that any restriction of this kind had to be absolutely justified before its continuance could be maintained.

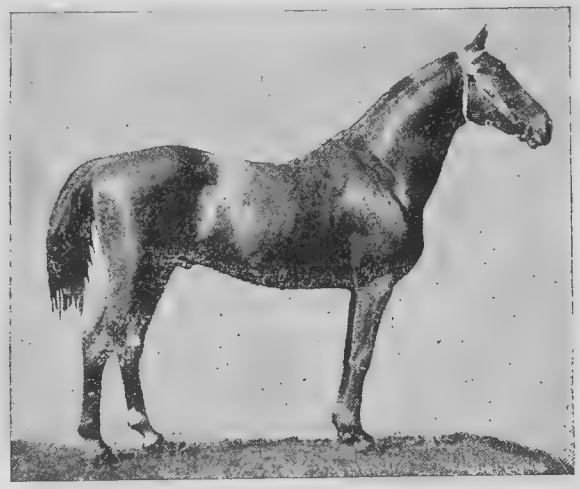
ARGUMENTS FOR RESTRICTION.

"The argument that had been hitherto regarded by successive administrations as justifying the continuance of this restriction was that unless they insisted on the slaughter of imported live cattle within a limited time of the date of their debarkation they had not and could not have any efficient safeguard against the introduction of disease of this kind. He confessed that he had always looked with great suspicion on that argument, because the protective spirit always clothed itself in more or less plausible disguises. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") However, he was sorry to say he did not think, after very full and careful inquiry into the facts, that that was an adequate account of the matter, and he did not think it would be so regarded, even in Canada. He was perfectly ready to accept all the statements made by experienced, practical men that afternoon and on other occasions and in other places, that one might go through Canada without discovering any trace in that country of the diseases the importation of which we naturally dreaded and were bound to guard ourselves against. But, on the other hand, it could not be disputed that in the vast neighboring territory of the United States disease of that kind had from time to time made its appearance with most disastrous results, and we could not put Canada and the United States for this purpose into two watertight compartments.

CANADA'S LOOSELY GUARDED BOUNDARY.

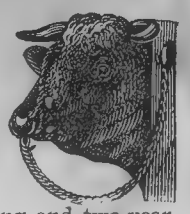
"Mr. Asquith read an extract from the report of the Veterinary Director-General of Live Stock and Live Stock Commissioner, presented to the Parliament of Canada for the two years ending 31st March, 1908. Dealing with hog cholera, that expert said:—'Our long and loosely-guarded boundary line, and the almost historical easy-going disregard of customs and other legal and moral obligations will, however, militate against complete immunity so long as disease continues to prevail as it does at present in many different parts of the United States.'

"If that was true of hog cholera, it was equally true of every form of cattle disease, and it was owing to the existence of the long and loosely-guarded boundary line, and of the easy-going disregard by persons on each side of that line of customs—he would not go so far as to say moral obligations—it was owing to these facts that the Board of Agriculture here, face to face with the fact that these diseases from time to time undoubtedly broke out in the United States, had not been able to say that at any given moment Canada was free from disease, or that there was an adequate security against the importation of it into this coun-



Imported Thoroughbred Stallion Cyclades, which stood at the barn of Walter Sporle, Edmonton, season of 1909.

Auction Sale of Shorthorns



At **STAR FARM**, one mile from station, **Thursday, October 21st, 1909.** Owing to limited room, I have decided to reduce my herd of 60 shorthorns.

This sale will include choice breeding cows, heifers, yearling and two-year-old bulls. Sale to commence at One o'clock. Terms: Cash or approved note. 5% off for cash. A chance to buy at your own price.

R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Gold Standard Herd

Of large English Berkshires. We are now booking orders for pigs from a fine August litter from the first prize aged sow at Winnipeg Exhibition, and sired by the first prize and Sweepstakes Boar. There are a few good ones here for some one. Address:

J. A. McGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

WM. C. SWANSTON
Glenburn Farm, Pense, Sask.
Breeder of High Class Clydesdales
Also dealer in Percherons. Stock of all ages for sale.

Wa-Wa Dell Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LEICESTER SHEEP

A. J. MACKAY Macdonald, Man

Pleasant View Herd of Poland China Swine

60 head of both sexes. Selections from May and June farrowing for sale. Herd includes Saskatchewan Queen, a sow that has been shown in both American and Western Canada rings, and which has never taken second place. Inspection courted, correspondence solicited, satisfaction guaranteed, and farmers' prices quoted.

J. M. STOWE & SONS
Davidson Box 227 Sask.

THOMPSON'S HACKNEYS AT DAVIDSON, SASK.

Two STALLIONS and two MARES for sale. Winnings of this stable at Regina Summer Fair included three firsts.

Dr. W. S. Thompson, Prop.
VETERINARY SURGEON
Graduate of Toronto University

CHAMPION JERSEY HERD OF CANADA
SASKATCHEWAN STOCK FARM
Joseph Harper & Sons, Proprietors. Kinley, Sask.

Breeders of choicest strains of Island Breed Jersey Cattle. Young stock, both sexes, for sale

CHARLES LAWLEY
Prairie View Stock Farm, Melita, Man.
Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Young Bulls for sale

CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States. SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Don't Throw it Away

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c., POSTPAID. Agents wanted.

Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.

try with all its disastrous consequences.

FARMERS FAVOR RESTRICTIONS.

"They knew as well as he did that if the farming community were polled it would, by an overwhelming majority, be in favor of the existing restrictions.

"Mr. Henderson—They would be in favor of protection.

"Mr. Asquith said he was not sure that they would. They would certainly be in favor of this. They knew that in the East of Scotland they should be very glad to get cheap store cattle to fatten. They did not care much where they came from, but in other parts of Scotland and Ireland that was not the case, and although he quite agreed that the protective instinct might have something to do with it, they would find the overwhelming majority of those at present engaged in agriculture in the United Kingdom against any relaxation of these restrictions. They could not carry it through this House of Commons if it depended upon the agricultural vote. That was not conclusive in any way, but he preferred to look at it from the point of view of the consumer.

POINT OF VIEW OF CONSUMERS.

"The number, and still more the value of Canadian cattle imported into this country, had, notwithstanding the restrictions, substantially increased. Something has been said about the rise in the price of meat, and it was a very regrettable fact, but one not peculiar to this country in many ways, and he thought it was due to a large extent to local and transitory causes. He did not feel under those circumstances that His Majesty's Government was in a

Fly, the two months foal of A. K. Ellis, Moose Jaw, Sask., which won First, Special and Sweepstakes award at the Moose Jaw Fair in August last. Sixteen other foals showed against this one in the regular class and five in the special class. Mr. Ellis is holding the dam in the rear.

position to recede from the policy which had been so long pursued. They had asked for an inquiry. If he thought there were any material new facts which were either altogether unknown or which had been only partially and perhaps distortedly presented in the various official and other statements, if he was satisfied that there was a possibility of discovering information of that kind which would materially affect their judgment on the matter, he should think the request, at all events, was one deserving of very serious consideration. But having listened most carefully to the representations which had been made, having followed as closely as he could the controversy in all its aspects, he was bound, speaking for himself, to come to the conclusion that the material facts were ascertained. They were well known. They are public property, and he did not think any further inquiry such as suggested would bring to light facts which ought substantially to affect their judgment as to the policy they ought to pursue.

FREE TRADE AND RESTRICTION.

"He made that statement with very great regret for two reasons—first of all, on the general ground that as a very strong free trader he was most averse to any form of restriction of importation unless it was justified, as he was bound in this case to believe it was, by overmastering considerations of public health; and in the next place, speaking quite for himself, because all his political interests as the representative for 20 years of a Scottish agricultural constituency and all his personal political interests were in their camp, he was afraid he was not in a position to hold out any hope that there would be any substantial change in the policy which had been so long pursued.

"Earl Carrington also made an unsympathetic reply."

On Weaning the Foal.

The colt weaning season is now at hand. Some people make a lot more fuss about this than is at all necessary, for it is perfectly natural that foals should be weaned. At five or six months is the proper time and we would take the youngsters away from the mares completely. Some men will wean gradually and others will put muzzles on the foals and let them run along with the mares just for company.

A good time to commence the weaning process is soon after the colt is born. Tie it in the stall along side of its mother so that it will become accustomed to being tied. The mother will be company and it will soon learn to stand just like an old horse. Never let the youngsters follow the dams when at work. It worries both the dam and the foal and is a constant source of bother, as young colts are usually frisky and likely to get into the older horses' harness, the machinery or something else. The relationship which this bears to the weaning process is simply that it teaches the colts to submit to authority. When they are about a month old they will begin to eat grain, and there is nothing better for young horses than grain. They need it, and more grain is what they want. Oats, bran and some oil meal puts flesh and growth on a colt just the same as good feed will put curls in a pig's tail. A foal that is well fed and kept growing will come to the weaning period at five months in splendid shape. It will not miss its mother's milk and if the mare is taken away absolutely, after two or three days it will become completely adjusted to the new arrangement and do first rate.

We are weaning colts on the farm just at present. They have been accustomed to grain all summer and are taking to the new order very well. The youngsters never see the mare any more. When the mothers are taken out to be hitched up or are in the lot the colts are in the barn, in the box stalls, and the doors kept closed. They have the run of the barn lot when the other horses are out, which gives them plenty of exercise. A pasture lot close by is also available and these colts, three of them, will soon be weaned completely and be gaining in weight instead of losing flesh.

Sometimes the mares, if they are heavy milkers or if they are idle, need attention for a few days after the foals are taken off. If the dams are idle, cut down the feed and milk them out occasionally. We have seen mares' bags and milk veins swell up and cause no end of trouble just because of improper feeding, and neglect in milking them out. Feed the weanlings well and see that they get all the water they need and want. Upon the care received at this time of year will depend largely the condition in which the foals will come through the winter.

Clean Yards.

No farmer ought to be satisfied with yards about the barns that tramp into deep mud every spring. The most radical measure is prevention by seeing that a good site is chosen before building is undertaken. But, of course, this suggestion is of value only to those who have not yet built their barns. Those who have their barns already built should drain the yards as well as possible, and the application of a few loads of gravel will often work wonders. This is the time of year to prevent mud in the farm yards next April and May.

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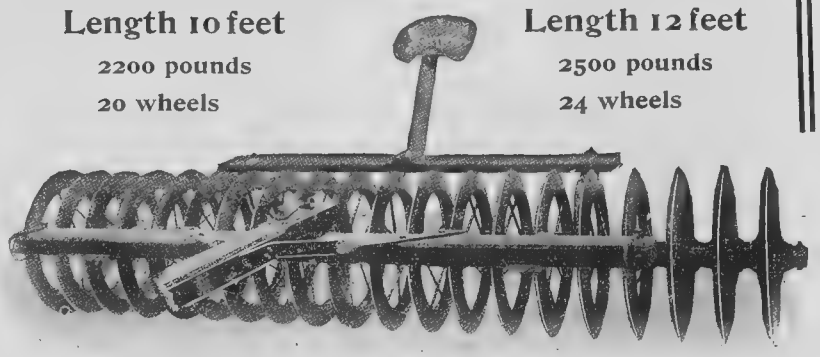

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THE SUB-SURFACE PACKER Limited.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

McCallum's Importation.

W. J. McCallum, of the firm of McCallum & Bro., Brampton, Ont., writes us from Wigton, Cumberland, that he has secured two carloads of the best horses that can be secured in the Old Country. The shipment will be made direct to Virden, Man., where it will arrive on Oct. 6. The shipment will consist of Clydesdales and Shires in the draft line besides some very fine Hackneys. All those who remember the showing of Lord Scott at Brandon this summer by Mr. McCallum will recall the extremely high quality of that horse. This shipment includes others of the same stamp. If you are looking for good horses and want them now, go to Virden, Man., where these horses may be seen.

Van Horne's Herd Again Brings Honors to the West.

Sir William C. Van Horne's Shorthorn herd is again at home on the farm at East Selkirk, Man., after having completed a most successful trip to the eastern shows. Aside from the honors won at Toronto, the herd, in charge of Chas. Yule, son of Mgr. Jas. Yule, made a clean sweep at the Western Fair at London. Following is what they did:

Aged bull.—First and champion on Huntlywood 3rd. Yearling bull.—First on His Majesty. Aged cow.—First, second and fourth on Spicy's Lady, Mina Princess, and Sunbeam's Queen. Spicy's Lady was also made champion. Heifer, two years.—First on Nonpareil Queen. Senior yearling heifer.—First on Spicy Rose. Junior yearling heifer.—First on Victoria of Selkirk. Heifer calves.—First and second on Spicy Princess and Spicy's Lady 2nd.

There was little left after Van Horne got through with the group classes. He secured first on aged herd, junior herd, calf herd, for get of sire and progeny of cow.

Ten Shorthorn herds were on exhibition. Much credit is due Messrs. Yule, and especially to Chas. Yule, who showed the Van Horne entries to such good advantage.

John Graham Importing More Clydesdales.

The following comments by the Scottish Farmer, on a large shipment of Clydesdales by John Graham, Carberry, Man., made during the first week of September will be of interest to our readers:

"Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man., shipped fifteen Clydesdale fillies purchased by his brother, Mr. Robert Graham, Kaimflatt, Kelso, and mainly from Mr. Marshall, Stranraer. The best in the shipment was the grand prize mare Lady Baron Airies, got by the noted prize horse Royal Baron (11161, and herself twice third at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in the hands of Mr. Francis Elliott, Middlestots, Duns. She was also first at the Northumberland Show when a yearling, and at the Border Union Show when a two-year old, and was never beaten at local shows. She is considered the best mare ever bred in Berwickshire. Her dam was by the noted sire Mains of Airies (10379), so that she combines the breeding of Baron's Pride and the noted Prince of Wales-Darnley combination. There is a good, thick, three-year old filly by the well bred horse General Thomas (12164), out of a mare by the Prince of Wales horse Prince Edward (1254), own brother to the famous What Care I (912). Several two-year old fillies are by noted sires out of well-bred dams. One is by the big horse Hillhead Chieftain, and her dam was by Royal Style (8969). Two yearling fillies of exceptionally good breeding are got by Lord Polwarth's stud horse Baron o' Dee (11264). One is out of a mare by the unbeaten champion Prince of Carruchan (8151), while her gr.-dam was by Darnley Yet (2719). The other is out of a mare by the famous prize horse Prince Sturdy (10112*), and her gr.-dam was by the well-bred, clean-boned horse St. Clair Erskine (4690). She was first at Dalkeith this year. A superior three-year old mare was got by the famous prize horse Lord Fauntleroy (10370) out of a mare by Baron Teck (2589), and her gr.-dam was by the Glasgow prize horse Bonnie Breastknot (108). Among those bought from Mr. Marshall was a two-year old filly by the choicely bred and successful breeding horse Montrave Ronald (11121), the sire of the champion Veronique; and another of the same age was bred at Seaham Harbour, and was got by Watson's Baron Leven (12831), a capital, clean boned horse, out of the renowned prize mare High Tide, which was successfully exhibited at several of the principal shows for several seasons. She is a typical Clydesdale, and particularly well bred. The Cawdor champion big horse Hiawatha Godolphin (12602) is sire of a promising filly out of a mare by the big, good breeding horse William the Conqueror (9093), and her gr.-dam was by the prize horse Craichmore Darnley (5667). Still another filly of the same age, whose dam was by William the Conqueror, had for her sire the well bred local horse Woodburn (13238); and one of the best in the shipment is by the successful breeding and noted prize horse Allandale (12418). A three-year filly, got by Mirror (13106), is exceptionally well bred on the dam's side. Her dam was got by the renowned Silver Cup (11184), which was twice first at the Royal and three times first at the Highland Society shows. The gr.-dam of this filly was by the good breeding horse Lord Stewart (10084). A Cumberland-bred filly by Douglas Chief (11682) has the best of blood in her veins, her dam being got by the world-famed sire Lord Lothian (5998); while another of the same age is by the well-bred Sir Evan (12743), out of a mare by William the Conqueror (9093), gr.-dam by that rare type of a Clydesdale, the favorite prize horse Belted Knight (1395). Unfortunately it is impossible to describe every animal shipped, but these notes will prove to anyone that Mr. Graham has purchased stock having claims to distinction in respect of merit, breeding, and pedigree. They may therefore be expected, if rightly mated, to breed good stock."

Star Farm Shorthorns at Public Auction.

The Shorthorn herd of R. W. Caswell, of Star Farm, at Saskatoon, Sask., has for a number of years claimed the attention of western stockmen. Mr. Caswell has been an exhibitor for a number of years at the western stock shows. He won a creditable number of prizes at Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Prince Albert this year. The herd has been increasing for a number of years and in order to reduce it Mr. Caswell is holding an auction sale at his farm, one mile out of Saskatoon, on Thursday, Oct. 21, at one o'clock. The herd is now headed by Jilt Stamford, bought from the Jas. Watt's herd lastwinter. A useful lot of stuff will be offered. Farmers wanting Shorthorn cattle would do well to write Mr. Caswell about his offerings. See his announcement on page 1079.

K. McIver's Dispersion Sale.

The Shorthorn dispersion sale of Kenneth McIver, Virden, Man., which is called for Oct. 28 at 1 p.m., will offer an opportunity for farmers to secure a good lot of serviceable pure-bred cattle at their own prices. Mr. McIver has been breeding Shorthorns for a number of years and is offering his entire herd, consiting of 21 cows and heifers in calf, 9 yearling heifers and calves, and 9 bulls, including the herd bull, Marquis of Selkirk 2nd 69864, one of the best sons of old Spick Marquis (Imp.) 36118, and Amine 5th (Imp.) 4835, full brother to the first prize senior yearling heifer at this year's Winnipeg and Toronto fairs. The other bulls are younger, mostly October to November calves.

Roslea Farm, at which the sale will be held, has been frequently heard of in the past. Besides the herd of Shorthorn cattle, it was from this farm and by Mr. McIver

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that Western Rye grass received its introduction into the West. The farm adjoins the town of Virden and is easy of access to persons coming in by train. Parties coming in from the east or south must come in to Virden the night before by trains arriving at 7 p. m. The train from the west is due at noon and returns at 7 p. m. Necessary hotel expenses will be deducted from any purchases made and rigs will be at the station to meet all trains up unt'l the time for the sale to begin.

The young stuff to be included in the sale is mostly the get of the herd bull, Marquis of Selkirk 2nd, a serviceable and most useful type of sire. We have seen this herd and can say that farmers will here be given a chance to buy some good cattle. In the early days, Mr. McIver used to show at Winnipeg and the other larger fairs. During late years the herd has not been kept up in high show condition but it nevertheless contains the same type of high quality animals that are needed by western farmers.

Barron Loses Champion Bull.

Topsman's Duke VII, the grand champion Shorthorn bull of the western show circuit this year, owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, is dead. Not only is Mr. Barron a heavy loser, but the death of this bull is a loss to the Shorthorn breed in Western Canada.

Uppers Sell Two Percheron Mares.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, of North Portal, Sask., have sold two registered Percheron mares, Lucy and Pearl, to Y. Drake, of Brownlee, Sask. Lucy is the mare that won first in her class at Winnipeg in 1908.

O. Palmer, of Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Herefords, offered 23 head by auction sale on Sept. 23.

A small portion of the Live Stock Parade, Toronto Exhibition, 1909. The Van Horne Shorthorn herd to the front.

Our Eastern Letter.

The Western Fair at London — The Ottawa Fair a Success. — Prices for Good Cattle Keep Up—Much Trashy Stuff Being Marketed—Hogs Scarce and Dear—The Horse Market—The Convention Season will be on Shortly.

The larger shows following that of Toronto have been successful, though in a smaller degree. The London and Ottawa fairs came on the week following Toronto. Most of the exhibits of live stock at the Canadian National were to be seen at either one or the other. If John Smith has captured most of the best things at Toronto and decides to go to London, then Wm. Jones, who showed in the same class, will go to Ottawa. Some few exhibitors show at Toronto and nowhere else, but the majority keep in the game and follow the circuit of fairs so long as there is money enough in it to pay expenses.

The Western Fair at London is always a good agriculutral show. In fact, there are none of the larger shows that draw as large a percentage of farmers, considering the aggregate attendance, as this one does. It is held in the centre of one of the best agricultural sections in Canada and puts up a good all-round agricultural show, though, of course, not on so elaborate a scale as at Toronto. Of fruits, vegetables, grains and dairy products there were exhibits of good quality. In poultry the quality was ahead of anything ever seen at London in the old days, which is saying a good deal.

* * * * *

London's light horse show is always large and varied. We have seen better displays in this line at the Western Fair than was out this year. The fact is that breeders of light horses in Western Ontario, and there are many of them, are today not producing the fancy kinds of some years back. The champion carriage team at the Centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876, was bred a few miles north of London. Whether it is that the standard has been raised or that horsemen are not doing such good work, the proportion of fancy carriage pairs to be seen at London these days is very small as compared with some years back.

In the breeding classes, the Hackneys were the feature. Graham & Renfrew Co. were there with Crayke Mikado and Brigham Radiant, and of course the ringside saw something fancy in high stepping and fancy knee and hock action. The latter carried off champion honors. The other light breeds put up a medium show, with no outstanding horses out.

* * * * *

The Clydesdales were good for London. Graham & Renfrew, whose recent importation had not arrived in time to show at Toronto, brought their contingent to London and won most of the best things, including both championships. Their champion stallion, Cowden's Prince, by Lothian Again, is an up-standing Clyde, good at the ground and carries himself well. Bedford Queen, a sweet two-year old filly, by Keir Democrat, was female champion.

The show of Shires and Percherons was small. Draft horses were out in numbers, but with not much high quality.

* * * * *

The Shorthorn show was the feature of the cattle ring. It was the best show of the "red white and roans" seen at London for many a year. Sir Wm. Van Horne was largely responsible for this. He was there with his Toronto herd and captured most of the best things, including both championships. Spicy's Lady had a sure thing here as at Toronto. Huntlywood 3rd went to the top here in his class and won champion honors over a string of good ones. Flushed with his winnings in the East, James Yule, it is creditably reported, will take the Selkirk herd to the Chicago International. Every Canadian will wish him the same success there.

The other beef breeds made about the usual showing, the Aberdeen-Angus

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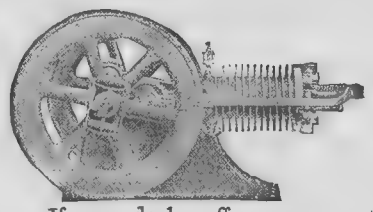

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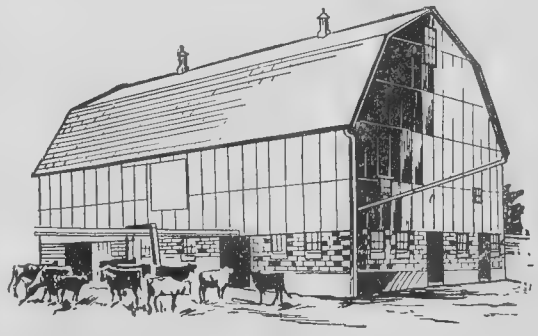

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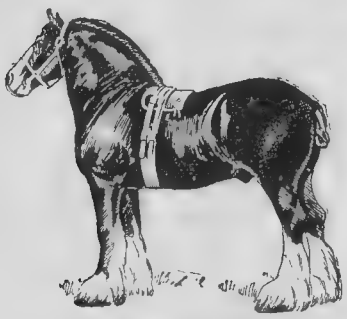

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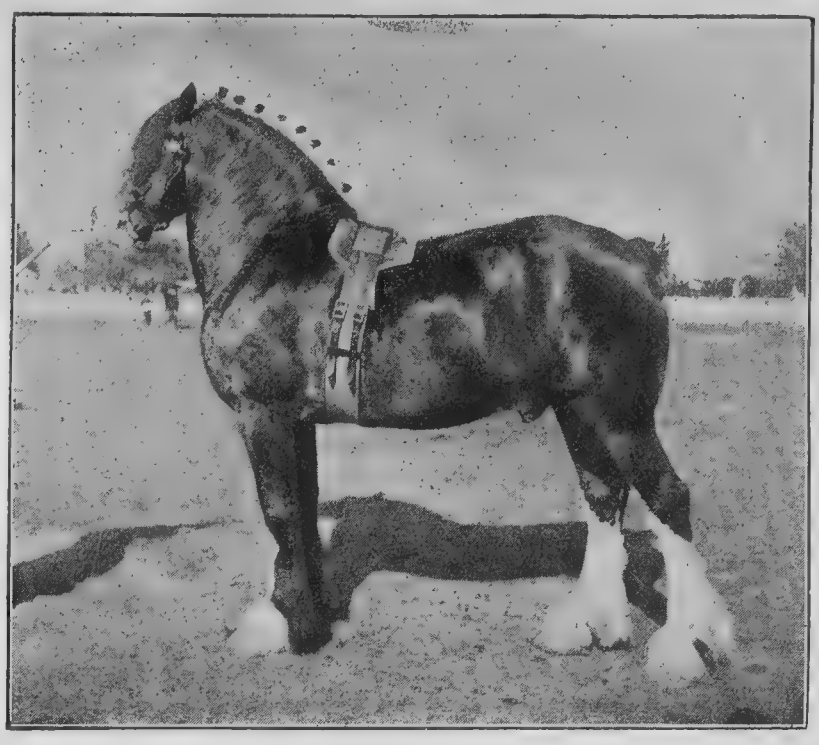

Gartley Pride, Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909. Shown by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

display being larger than at Toronto.

Dairy cattle made a very good quality show, but were not in any stronger force than usual.

Sheep and swine were about up to the usual, with several Toronto winners on deck. There was, therefore, a good percentage of high quality in the exhibits, though in many classes, especially in swine, it was a one man show.

* * * * *

The Canada Central Exhibition, held at Ottawa the same week, was a record one so far as attendance goes, and there was good average quality in the exhibits, too.

In Clydesdales, Graham Bros. and Smith & Richardson had their Toronto horses out, and the show was above the average. Gartley's Pride was an easy winner in his class, and won champion honors just as easily. In the Canadian bred class Smith & Richardson's Baron Acme, won champion honors.

Graham Bros. had the best of it in Hackneys also. Spartan, a good four-year old chestnut, sired by Polomus, won the championship. Robt. Ness & Son had the champion carriage and coach horse, in Cerveau, a French coach horse of excellent type and plenty of quality and action.

* * * * *

W. C. Edwards & Co. had things all their own way in Shorthorns. In the other beef classes a similar situation prevailed, one exhibitor putting up the show and getting all the money. This does not mean that the show was a poor one, as the average quality was good.

Ottawa always has one of the best shows of Ayrshires in Canada. There was plenty of competition here and the honors were keenly contested in each class.

B. H. Bull & Son and David Duncan tried things over again in Jerseys, and the final result was a pretty fair distribution of the awards. The Holstein exhibit was not a large one, and was made up mostly by local exhibitors.

For exhibitions that aim at putting up good live stock shows, both London and Ottawa fall down in the matter of a catalogue. Why some attempt is not made to provide their patrons with this requisite for an up-to-date live stock show is hard to say. A catalogue would add greatly to the value of both exhibitions and would be appreciated by both exhibitors and visitors. Without a catalogue to carry home, the visitor loses much of the good to be derived from a live stock show.

* * * * *

Ontario has experienced one of the driest Septembers in years. Pastures have dried up, water has been scarce, and in many ways it has been a trying time for the stockman. In many instances the winter's store of feed has had to be drawn upon and the situation has not been without its serious side. Today a good drenching rain has favored us and it is to be hoped that its benefits have been well distributed over the province. It was a warm rain and should freshen up pastures and revive the after grass.

* * * * *

This prolonged dry spell has had its effects upon the live stock markets. In cattle there is any quantity of trashy stuff finding its way to market. Because of the feed scarcity all kinds of stuff is finding its way to the shambles

Prince Imperial, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909. Exhibited by John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont.

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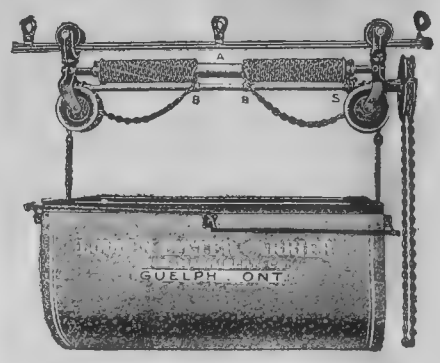

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Last year with the one-half bottle only of "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure, a customer of mine treated a sprained tendon of four years' standing from which the horse had practically become useless. Many other remedies had been applied without beneficial results. Your "Save-the-Horse" effected a complete cure.

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Please send a bottle of your remedy "Save-the-Horse." We used one bottle on a horse which had a large bone swelling on inside right hind leg with great results.

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I used a bottle of your "Save-the-Horse" which I got through Mark Cross Co., New York, and our horse that was lame for a year with spavins is now sound. Kindly send us two bottles of "Save-the-Horse" and one pound of ointment by express C.O.D. as soon as you can.

Very respectfully, JOHN CLANCY.

CURES AND MAKES A TENDON LIKE A ROD OF STEEL

Compare it with anything ever made or heard of and you will quickly appreciate why it is sold under a binding contract.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" PERMANENTLY CURES Bone and Bog Spavin, Ringbone (except Low Ringbone), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boil, Wind Puff, Injured Tendons and all lameness, without scar or loss of hair. Horses may work same as usual.

$5.00 per bottle, with a written guarantee as binding to protect you as the best legal talent could make it. Send for copy and booklet.

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Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog.

Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

and is being killed and sold, no doubt, as choice beef.

This has had the effect of bringing down the average price. Choice quality, however, sells about as high as for several weeks past, though the large supply of cheaper grades must have some effect on the better quality kind. About $5.50 per cwt. is the top price for choice butchers' stuff this week. From this figure the price runs down to $3 per cwt. for butchers' cows, with other quality finding a place between.

The export market keeps up well, though receipts are comprised largely of clean-up lots, with few straight loads, the total arrivals in the week's run of export cattle continue fairly large. The top price reported this week for exporters is $6.20 or a shade less than a week ago. This was paid for a bunch of fair quality, but not as good as steers were bought for the same money a few weeks ago. Export steers, common to choice, are quoted at $4.80 to $6.20; export heifers at $5.35 to $5.50; cows at $4.25 to $4.50 and export bulls at $3.50 to $5.00 per cwt. The number of heifers that go to the block these days would indicate that farmers are not looking to the future as much as they might. The supply of cattle cannot be kept up unless the breeding herd is maintained, and how can the breeding herd be maintained if the good heifers are sold out of the country? It certainly looks as if cattle would be a scarcer commodity a year or two hence than they are today.

* * * * *

The killer and the feeder are clashing a bit these days. Anything with flesh on it found in the feeding pens at the market, is bought up to kill, and as the killer can afford to pay more than the feeder can, with the market for his finished animals severe hogs so much as younger ones, because of their tougher hides. The thing to do is to keep them out of the rape until after the dew has dried off and then have a shade where they can find shelter on the very hottest days. If this is not done, and they do become blistered, get them out as soon as possible. Wash them with a good solution of dip. This will have a softening and healing effect and also keep away the flies. A pig with a sun-scalded back and sides is not in condition to make very vigorous or rapid growth.

The aged Hereford Bulls in the Jugidng Ring, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909

al months ahead of him, the former gets the plum. Good feeding cattle, therefore, are hard to buy at satisfactory prices. Distillers are stocking up with as big catle as they can get, but as $4.35 is about their top limit, they are not filling their byres very quickly. Heavy feeders, 1100 lbs. and over, are quoted at $4.50 to $4.85; feeders 900 to 1,050 lbs. each at $3.75 to $4.35; store cattle at $2.50 to $3.50, and stockers at $2.50 to $3.40 per cwt.

There are no signs of any increase in the hog supply. Hog meat is dear meat these days. Hogs at $8.25 per cwt., live weight in the country, means about $12.15 per cwt. dressed weight in the packing house, and when the consumer gets it several dollars per cwt. more. Live hogs this week cost $8.70 laid down at the packing house, which means $8.45 per cwt., fed and watered on the market here, and this at a time of year when the price usually drops in preparation for the poultry and game market when the holiday season approaches and the consumer buys less of the staple meats.

* * * * *

Though the horse trade is quiet, prices are not getting any lower. Drivers and small delivery horses are hardly holding their own, but other kinds and especially drafters and workers bring more money than a few weeks ago. There is a better demand from the lumber camps this season than for several years past, and horses of the stamp for the work bring good prices and are quickly picked up. Buyers for the West, finding that they cannot get what they want at the wholesale markets, are scouring the country picking up horses where they can find them. Anything of a desirable kind is selling higher than a week or two ago. At the horse exchanges here, draft horses are quoted at $125 to $230; workers at $110 to $200; drivers at $100 to $200; and saddle horses, which are scarce, especially good ones, at $150 to $300 each.

The number of annual conventions for which dates have been fixed remind one of winter and the cold weather when these gatherings are held in the East. The Ontario Horticultural show will be held at Toronto Nov. 9-13. During this show several annual gatherings are held, including that of the Ontario Horticultural Association; the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; and the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will meet at Belleville on January 5-7, 1910, and the Western Dairymen's Association at St. Thomas, on January 12 and 13. In connection with the latter will be held the annual dairy show.

—"Easterner."

Rape Scab on Pigs.

White pigs in a rape patch on a hot day are likely to become blistered. Pigs become wet with the dew in the morning, the sun comes out hot, and as they root around in the patch with the big leaves brushing their sides and head they are apt to be blistered. We saw a bunch of Yorkshires recently that, some of them, were literally covered with scabs caused by being blistered in the sun. Black pigs do not seem to be bothered so much nor old-

Weed infested farms cry out in every grain growing section for some sheep to turn the weeds to profit.

Talk as we like about the advantages of making our live stock hardy, the fact must remain that any animal that suffers, whether from cold, heat, flies, or any other cause, is losing money for its owner that ought to be saved if possible.

"The stockman, whose training has been largely in the school of experience, often holds in light regard that which is written concerning his vocation. Let him remember that facts and truths are the same, whether their repository is a book or the human mind. Held by the latter, all perish with the possessor; in the keeping of the former, the whole world may be benefited."—Prof. W. A. Henry.

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HOUSEHOLD

The Simple Life.

"I'm wearied of the whirl," quoth she.
"Henceforth the simple life for me.
Methinks it would be very wise
To take my breakfast ere I rise—
Of coffee just a single cup."
(N.B.—Her mother brought it up.)

"And when I'm dressed," thus spoke the maid,
"I'll hie me to the elm tree's shade,
And with a book there I will find
Sweet rest and comfort for the mind."
And so in sylvan shade she read.
(N.B.—Her mother made her bed).

"A dainty lunch will suit me best—
Salad with oil of Lucca dressed;
No steaming soup, nor heavy roast,
But broiled spring chicken served on toast."
She ate it all and found it good.
(N.B.—Her mother cooked the food.)

Then when the day at last was spent
Her mind was filled with sweet content;
She donned a dainty gown of white
With rosy ribbons all bedight,
And looked as fair as any rose.
(N. B. — Her mother ironed her clothes!)

"I love the simple life," quoth she;
"My heart from care is ever free;
A good night's rest I'll have, I know,
For prompt at 9 to bed I'll go."
True to her word retired she then.
(N.B.—Her mother worked till 10.)

A Tale of Pioneering.

It was at the dinner table, in the little log shanty where he boarded, that old Dave West told him, or the 'Apostle' would not have known in time. A three-days' blizzard had flung itself furiously from the northwest and wrapped the whole prairie in its blinding, whirling terror, and no news had been able to reach the little post-office from the settlement that lay twelve to fifteen miles to the east, yet Dave seemed to have received the tidings. He always did know things before anyone else, however he managed it, and as he and the Apostle ate their salt beef and potatoes, he told the latter how Mrs. Ross was said to be dying. 'You know,' said Dave, 'they had not thought they would need a doctor until just the night before. It costs too much for most of us prairie folk, when we're thirty or forty miles out o' town. A dollar a mile each way runs high, and she wodldn't let Donald go until too late. He must have druv all night through the storm, changing horses whenever he could, and started again without losin' any time. But it was too late after all. The doctor says she can't possibly live, and he thinks the baby'll die, too. Poor kid, it'd be well if it did. There's two other youngsters in the sod shanty already, and if Jeannie goes they'll know the differs.'

It was the first the 'Apostle' had heard of it, and he washed down his last potato with a drink of water, as he rose with that promptness to face storm and distance at any hour which had won him throughout all the settlements to which he ministered the name of the Apostle.

"Well, said he, I was to see Joe Frackelton this afternoon, and he'll be expecting me, but I guess "Rory" and I have got to tackle the drifts between here and Don's. I wonder how the creeks will be after such a wind? If the ice is bare I'll have a time of it, with a barefooted broncho. So long Dave! I'll get back some time, and if not then, some time else.'

It was thus the Apostle, a little later, found himself in the saddle pushing north-eastward over the prairie that stretched away from the few bush-covered hills, dignified by the name of Elk Mountain. The blizzard had spent itself the night before, but a bitterly cold east wind had sprung up in the early morning. But with his fur cap pulled down over his ears, and his nose buried deeply in his storm-collar, the Apostle bent low over the pommel of his stock-saddle and urged the broncho along where the trail should have been. More than once he had to get down and break a track down the face of a rising-ground or ridge where the snow had drifted, so that the beast might be able to follow. As he expected, the ice on the four creeks he had to cross was swept bare by the wind, and coaxing and threatening and fighting with the bare-footed, nervous broncho were almost all insufficient to make it cross. Once, indeed, after a series of wild plunges and slides, it crashed down just as it reached the other side, but the Apostle was used to swift croppers, from badger holes and other causes. So his feet were clear before 'Rory' touched earth, and he landed safely in the snow, still holding the bridle. Up again and out over the prairie, watching closely for every twig and knoll that served as a landmark, sometimes circling round the heavier drifts, until, two hours after he had left the stable, he came in sight of the little black speck on the vast whiteness of the prairie which he knew to be the Ross shanty. Far as his eye could reach in other directions there was no sign of any other habitation or any life whatever, save that away to the left he caught sight of a hungry coyote slinking over the snow in the direction of Old Man Weatherby's ranch, which lay behind a distant ridge. Twenty minutes of steady riding brought him to Don's miserable shack, the sod walls of which were almost submerged in snow. The barking of 'Skip,' the collie, had announced his coming, and Don himself came out to take his horse. The Apostle's handgrip told more than he could have put into words, and to his subdued inquiry, the Scotchman simply responded, 'pretty low!'

It was a two-roomed shanty, and the Apostle stooped low as he entered the tiny compartment, which was living and dining room and kitchen, all in one. A little four-paned window was let into the sods at the back and another in the front, but both were half buried in snow and the light was dim.

When he straightened up inside the door, with his head almost touching the smoke-stained poles of the sod-roof,, his eyes were still dazzled with the glare of the snow, but he distinguished the features of little Mrs. Stillman, the Ross's nearest neighbor, who had come over two days since, from her shack four miles away, to help her friend in her hour of need. 'Oh, Mr. Shannon, I'm so glad you've come! Poor Jeannie has been wondering if you would know. The storm has been so terrible that no one has got around for days. Poor thing! She feels it awful bad.' The Apostle pulled off his heavy coat, and warming his hands at the cookstove, told her how he had learnt the sad news by chance. The little woman slipped through the door in the thin partition of rough, unplaned boards, and in a moment returned and said, 'Yes, she's awake, and wants to see you.' And then, in a lower whisper, 'I don't think she'll ever see morning, poor dear.'

The Apostle pushed aside the cheap little curtain that served as a door, and, stooping low, passed into the other end of the shack. A small, square window at the back let in the glow of the western sky, for the sun was dropping low and the mellow light tinged the thin, white profile on the bed with a warmth and color that reminded him of a Rembrandt portrait he had seen somewhere. Gently he stepped to the side of the low bedstead of poplar-poles, and took the worn hand that moved toward him over the coverlet. He stooped low to catch the murmur, 'I'm sae glad ye've come!' and saw the brown eyes fill with tears, though a peaceful light stole into their depths. He said but little, for the Apostle was not given to much speak-

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ing in the chamber of suffering and death; he felt too deeply. And perhaps his frequent siences had much to do with the sense of sympathy and comfort so many felt from his presence. The worn, weak hand still lay in his own, and he gently, perhaps unconsciously, stroked it as he listened to the low murmur of the dying woman's voice. Yes, she knew she was dying, she said. They had tried to keep it from her, but she knew it after the doctor had gone. She did not mind for herself, but for her puir, wee bairnies, Molly and Jim, and now this wee mite, whose coming had cost her so much—who would care for them? Who would mother them in this great, lone land? And Don——'Puir Don! he had worked sae hard, and been sae hopeful. It has aye been a struggle, but he was hopin' this summer wad hae gaen him a start, an' noo——. Puir Don!' Her voice broke, and a tear ran silently down to the pillow. There was a pause, and the brown eyes gazed out of the little window at the unbroken expanse of snow that stretched away to the setting sun. In a little while he heard her again. 'Oh, that prairie, that prairie,' There was a world of sadness in her voice—a whole history of years of heartache and weariness and passionate longing. 'That weary prairie, wi' ne'er a hill, nor a bit o' broom, nor a bonnie bush, but just snow, snow! Hoo ma hert has wearied a' thae days for juist a blink o' the bonnie blue hills ayont ma mither's door, an' the heather an' the wimplin' burn that rins doon tae the sea. Ah, Mister Shannon, I mind ae sermon ye preached ae Sabbath aboot the Land o' the Crystal Sea; maybe ye'll no mind it yersel', but I cudna forgit it. Ye pictured it sae clearly, wi' the hills, an' the flooers an' the bairnes playin' on the banks o' the river that cam' frae the Throne an' went awa' oot till the sea o' glass. Aye, it was fine! an' when the hymn cam' I was gey sorry, for I had been awa' hame in ma ain country, pu'in the gowans that used tae grow alang the burn at the foot o' my mither's gairden. I had forgot the prairie, an' was smellin' the saut sea that tummeled an' tossed juist ower the hill, like I used tae dae when waitin' for Don at oor trystin' place. Aye, it was fine! an' I used to tell wee Mollie and Jim aboot it a', when the puir bairnies cam' in tae hear a story. Puir wee bairnies! their e'en wad open wide an' they'd speir sae aften. "What like is the sea?"—ye ken, they's n'er seen it theirsels. But it only made me weary mair for a blink o' the sea an' a smell o' the heather. An' then, when mither da'ed, sae far awa', an' me no there! When they wrote and tellt me where they laid her in the wee kirkyard aboon the cliffs, I felt it mair; an' ma hert was wearin', wearin' a' the time. It was sae lonesome when Donald was oot a' day at his wark. But I didna tell him. It wad on'y a worriet him, an' he aye had eneouch tae worry him. Puir Donald! my Don!' She stopped, her eyes were fixed on the snow-covered prairie — the treeless waste where the light was now become cold and grey. A long line of crimson cloud hung above the spot where the sun had sunk, a coyote's mournful howl came out of the gathering dark to the east and the Apostle began slowly to repeat that greatest triumph-song of Christian faith—'The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.' He, too, had come from over the sea, and often the day-dream had risen from his heart to cover these great monotonous plains with the rolling woods and green-clad hills and rippling streams that made the beautiful setting of his Irish home. So he understood the ache at the heart of this tired woman, dying in the little sod-shack amid the snow, and there was a pathos and power of vision in the tone in which he spake of the 'green pastures' and 'still waters' of God that thrilled the weary heart with peace and courage. Then, still holding her hand, he slid to his knees by the bedside, and in the hush of the gathering gloom his full heart lifted itself to the Great Good Shepherd who gathers the lambs in his arms. He talked with his Father, the spell of simple faith and nearness to God making the shadows of the bare sod-room rich with the presence of the Infinite comfort. Heaven opened before his fellow suppliants, and the dying mother saw her motherless lambs on the Shepherd's bosom and sank into peaceful slumber.

Don's eyes were bright, and Mrs. Stillman's face was shining through her tears when they rose from their knees. They had crept in quietly while the Apostle recited the grand old words of the Shepherd-Psalm, and now they stole out to hush four-year old Mollie and little Jim to sleep in their tiny bed, which Don had made from a packing-case. Then through the long weary night they sat with the Apostle in the dim little bedroom watching the weary sleeper till morn, when outside in the northern sky the Aurora rustled and flashed along like angel wings amid the stars. It was yet an hour before dawn when she turned her face toward them, and opening her eyes, she whispered, 'Donal, my laddie!' Don knelt beside her, and her hand sought his, while the other went out to the tiny babe that lay beyond her. Then her eyelids dropped, veiling the lovelight that shone in the clear brown eyes. Her lips moved, and the Apostle, stooping over, caught the words, 'Ma bairnies!' — green pastures — still waters.' That was all.

* * * * *

It was under a heavy laden sky, with the temperature close on 'forty below,' that the Apostle rode at the head of the little procession which carried Jeannie Ross and her new-born babe to the lonely grave in the tiny cemetery out on the prairie. They had only been able to dig it two feet deep, until the spring would come. It was far away from the green cliff-head where her mother rested within the sound of the sea that boomed along the coast of Scotland; there was not within sight a blink o' the bonnie blue hills nor a sprig o' heather,' but the Apostle caught a glimpse of the radiant hills of Paradise and heard the music of the crystal sea, and he knew, though his feet were deep in the snow, that the way to God's heart and home is as near from one end of the earth as it is from the other.—By the Rev. A. E. Coke, in the 'British Congregationalist.'

Pickles and Catsups.

Chili Sauce.—Chop 12 large, fine tomatoes, 2 onions, 2 small red peppers, 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 3 small cups of vinegar, 3 sour apples, 1 teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Boil four to five hours. Drain off part of the liquor from the tomatoes before boiling.

Pickled Onions.—Take half a peck of small onions, peel and put in about one cup of salt. Pour over enough boiling water to cover the onions. Let stand one night, drain, and repeat the next night. Then cover with cold, sharp vinegar and spice, using whole spice. Let them stand a week before using.

Cucumber Sweet Pickle. — One bushel of cucumbers, pare, take out the seeds, then cut in quarters lengthwise. Put in salt and water (about one handful of salt to one quart of water). Let them soak for twenty-four hours. Take them out and wash them with fresh water, and then soak in vinegar.

Cauliflower Pickle.—Take firm hearts, cut close to the stock. Lay in an earthen dish, and sprinkle through with salt. Let stand for three days, then steam nearly soft. Allow one pint of vinegar and four tablespoonfuls of mustard for each medium head of cauliflower. Heat vinegar scalding hot, mix mustard, a little cayenne pepper and quarter of an ounce of tumeric with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste, add to scalding vinegar and let come to a boil, then pour over cauliflower. (Use four heads of cauliflower for this quantity.) Thicken with a little cornstarch.

Tomato Pickles (green).—½ peck green tomatoes, 6 ordinary sized onions, 3 green peppers. Slice and

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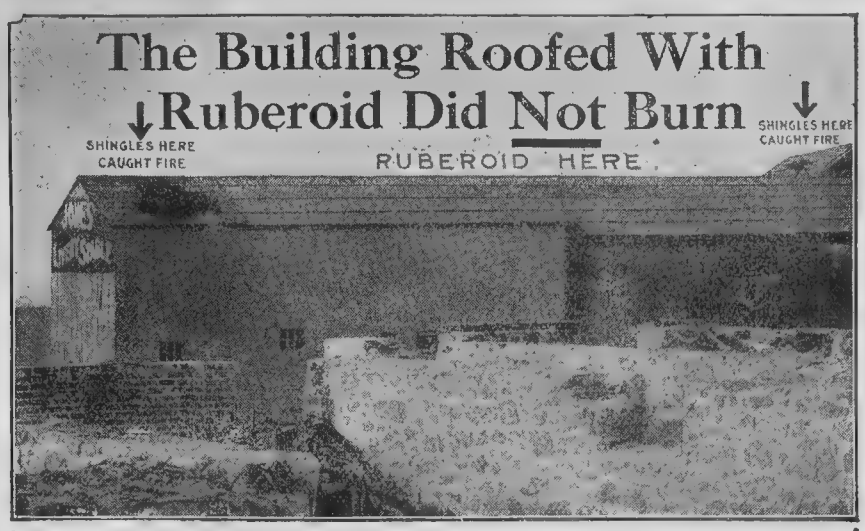

A livery stable roofed with Ruberoid stood within ten feet of a factory which was burned to the ground. *Behind* and *alongside* this roof of Ruberoid, were shingle roofs which ignited. The Ruberoid roof was literally covered with blazing fragments. But it did not burn.

We do not claim that Ruberoid is fireproof. If the house burns from *within*, the roof will be destroyed, whether it be of Ruberoid, of slate, or even of iron.

But a roof of Ruberoid is as safe from fire *from without* as any roof can be. You can safely throw burning coals on a Ruberoid roof. The coals will not set fire to the Ruberoid, nor to the timbers underneath.

Yet its fire-resisting qualities are of minor importance, when you consider the other superiorities of Ruberoid.

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The secret of the wonderful properties of Ruberoid lies in the Ruberoid gum which we use. No other maker can use this gum. No other roofing can possibly be so good as Ruberoid.

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It tells the advantages and disadvantages of shingles, tin, tar, iron, "prepared" and other roofings—it is frank, fair, comprehensive.

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Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. State number and size of pattern desired.]

FANCY BLOUSE 6441 (To be made with or without the fitted lining).—The blouse that is closed at the left of the front is one of the very newest and latest. This one includes that feature, and also sleeves that are made with inset puffs that are in the very latest style. In the illustration the material is silk serge, and the puffs are of chiffon cloth in matching color, the under-sleeves are made of lace, and the trimming is banding. The puffs of the sleeves can be made of the same material if preferred, however, and for the collar and the under sleeves any contrasting material is appropriate. If plain sleeves are preferred they can be substituted, as shown in the back view. The blouse is equally well adapted to the odd waist and to the entire gown, and it consequently can be utilized for a variety of materials.

6441 Fancy Blouse 32 to 42 bust.

The blouse is made over a fitted lining, and itself consists of fronts and back, the fronts are tucked to yoke depth only, but the back from shoulders to waistline. The fancy sleeves are made over plain foundations, and these are faced to form the cuff or under sleeves. The lining is closed at the centre front, the blouse invisibly beneath the edge of the right front. When the lining is omitted, the cuffs, or under sleeves, are joined to the sleeves beneath the trimming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅝ yards 21 or 27 or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, and ⅝ yard 18 inches wide for collar and cuffs, 3¾ yards of banding.

The pattern 6441 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S PRINCESSE DRESS 6442.—Princesse dresses are just as much in vogue for the school girls as they are for the grown-ups and this one is childish and attractive, yet smart in the extreme. There is a long unbroken panel at the front while at the sides and back the dress is made with a flounce. It includes a pretty little yoke, or chemisette, and quite novel sleeves that can be made either in three-quarter or full length. In the illustration it is made of cashmere with trimming of banding and chemisette of lace, but it would be very charming made from plaid or from shepherd's check, or indeed any childish material. For dressy occasions simple silks, light colored cashmeres and voilles are available, but for school any every day wear materials already mentioned are preferable.

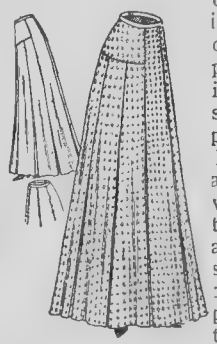
6442 Girl's Princesse Dress, 8 to 14 years.

The dress is made with the panel, side, front and back portions and the plaited flounce. These are all joined and the closing is made at the back. The yoke is arranged under the neck edges and the trimming conceals the joining. The sleeves consist of narnow puffs gathered into bands with cap-like over portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 6¼ yards 24, 4¼ yards 32, 3¾ yards 44 inches wide with ⅜ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke, 7 yards of banding.

The pattern 6442 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

BOX PLAITED SKIRT 6438 (To be made with or without the yoke).—Every variation of the plaited skirt is to be found in the incoming styles, but the one that gives a suggestion of the yoke utilized in one way or another is a pronounced favorite. This model is so arranged as to provide unbroken lines at the front and the back when used with the yoke, and it allows a choice of such treatment or of the plain box plaited skirt. In the illustration one of the novelty suitings is finished with stitching, the color being the bronze which promises to be such a favorite. Almost all suitings and all skirting materials are appropriate, however, as the skirt will be found just as well adapted to cashmere and similar materials of indoor wear as it is to the heavier suitings. It is made in walking length and whether the yoke is used or not is stitched flat over the hips, doing away with all bulk at that point.



6438 Box Plaited Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The skirt is made in six gores, but the seams are all concealed by the plaits. When the yoke is used, it is arranged over the side portions and its ends are concealed by the front and back plaits. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back.

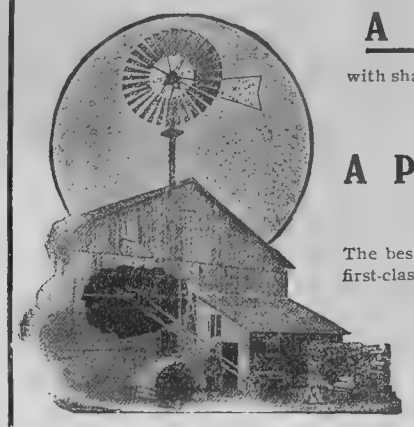
The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 24, 9¼ yards 27, 6¼ yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of skirt at lower edge is 3¾ yards.

The pattern 6438 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

TUCKED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 6427.—The shirt waist that is closed at the left of the front and made with a single revers is one of the latest and smartest. It will be greatly in vogue throughout the coming season and it is equally appropriate for the odd waist and for the gown. Linen is the material illustrated, but such waists will be made from all waisting materials, silk and wool as well as linen and cotton while the design is equally appropriate for any simple dress made in shirt waist style for cashmere and other materials of the season. The tucks are exceptionally becoming and the plain centre front with the revers gives a distinctly novel effect.

6427 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The back is tucked at the centre. The fronts combine full length tucks with those that are



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becomingly full. The right front is faced and turned back to form the revers, and pretty buttons are used as trimming. The sleeves are in regulation shirt waist style, finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 24, 3⅜ yards 32 or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6427 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

Potato Recipes.

Very few housekeepers realize how many things can be done with that plain, homely old vegetable, the pototo. "The Apple of the Earth" as our French brothers term it, the friendly Murphy of our daily lives. Here are a few little recipes culled from various sources, and strange to say the potato, common as it is, is very often cruelly treated as regards cooking, and served up black and sodden, or burnt to a pale amber as often as not.

Now, one of the simplest things to note, and yet how seldom practiced, is the fact that to dry a powdery white, the lid must be left off after draining the boiled potatoes. Leaving the lid on causes the steam to condense on it, and it forms a sort of steam which drips down again on to the potatoes, causing that sodden appearance so to be deprecated.

Stoved Potatoes.—Take 10 good potatoes, peel thinly, and cut in two; add 2 large onions sliced, 2 tablespoonsful of gravy dripping and a dessertspoonful of salt, ½ a teaspoonful of pepper, and barely enough water to cover. Boil until soft, drain and mash, then put in a pie dish, and brown in a hot oven.

Forced Potatoes or Potato Fargies.—Bake some potatoes, cut out a piece, and scoop out some of the centre, fill the gap with some highly seasoned mince meat, place the first pieces cut out back in position, put back in oven to get thoroughly hot, and baste with boiling fat. These can be forced while raw, but are more troublesome.

Mashed Potatoes.—Wash and peel the potatoes, and boil until soft, add pepper and salt, and a little milk, then mash. To some people's taste a little chopped parsley is a great improvement, just as a sprig of mint is the correct thing to boil with new potatoes, which latter, of course, are not peeled.

Potato Case.—One pound of cold mashed potatoes, well seasoned, mix in the larger part of an egg. Grease a mould, sprinkle crumbs over, line thickly with the potatoes, then brush over with egg. Bake a light brown, then fill with meat well warmed, turn out, and serve with gravy.

Potato Jelly.—Wash and peel 2 potatoes, grate them into a basin of water, stir well; pour this through a strainer or through a cloth tied over a colander, and allow to settle. The sediment which falls to the bottom is the starch, similar to arrowroot. Pour the water off, then stir, adding boiling water till it thickens. The whole process will only take eight or ten minutes.

Potato Salad.—Boil as many potatoes as required, but do not steam them or allow them to become flowery. When cold cut in thin slices with a sliced white onion; pour boiling vinegar over them, and allow to cool; a clove will add flavor.

Potato Chips.—Have a pan nearly filled with clear boiling fat; have the potatoes cut in oblong slices or cubes, immerse in the fat, and cook till a nutty brown; if available, ladle out with a wire ladle; drain off any adhering fat, well pepper and salt, and serve hot.

Potato Pie.—Fill a pie dish with firmly chopped meat well seasoned and mixed with some herbs. Cover this with mashed potatoes, and bake in a quick oven till a nice brown. Cold meat is the best for this dish, as the potatoes cook very quickly.

Baked Potatoes.—Peel sufficient, then par boil, place round a joint partly cooked, dredge, flour, pepper and salt over, and bake about an hour.

Potatoes baked in their skins should have a small piece cut off to allow the steam to escape, and thus prevent splitting. Potatoes baked in their skins require nearly 1½ hours to cook nicely.

Butter-Milk a Life Saver.

Prof. Metchinkoff, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, says the longevity of the Bulgarian and some other oriental people is due to their continued and free use of sour milk. He, as well as Prof. Massol, of Geneva, and other European authorities, state that for disease of the intestinal track buttermilk is a valuable remedy. As a medicine, the lactic acid of buttermilk retards the growth of putrefactive and pathogenic organisms and its use as a curative agent, in digestive disorders, dates back for several centuries. These medicinal properties are due to the fact of the presence of the strong lactic acid bacteria in the butter-milk being able to overcome harmful bacteria, these bacteria having been the cause of diseases in the body. Professor Metchinkoff states further:—"By the simple process of drinking a glass of buttermilk you allow an enormous fighting army of 'good' microbes, well trained and thoroughly equipped for war, to enter your body. They know no enemy but the 'bad' microbes and they proceed to slaughter these before they can do any more harm."

FOOD VALUE.

As a food sour milk has been used since the beginning of history and has the advantage over sweet milk that its casein is so changed and subdivided as to produce a smaller curd, therefore, more easily digested, and if properly prepared, free from harmful bacteria. Butter-milk has also proved useful in the modified feeding of healthy infants and in adults as an addition to the diet in exhausting diseases. In typhoid fever it is both a food and medicine, furnishing energy and retarding the intestinal putrefaction which adds so much to the toxemia of the disease. A glass of butter-milk contains as much nourishment as half a pint of oysters, two ounces of bread or a good sized potato.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Looking into the composition of butter-milk we find that it contains about 8 per cent. solids, composed of sugar of milk, a trace of butter-fat, casein and albumen and some ash and mineral matter. When butter-milk is allowed to stand for a day or two usually almost all the casein and albumen settles to the bottom of the 92 per cent. water which the butter-milk contains and the milk sugar, fats and ash rise into the upper strata of the liquid, forming a tansparent liquid on top and a white liquid below, in other words "the butter-milk wheys off."

Now, you might pour off this transparent liquid from day to day until you had nothing left but two or three per cent. of caseous matter, originally contained in the butter-milk. In other words you have thrown away nearly all of your milk sugar, nearly all of your mineral matter, all of the fat and some of the casein. You have poured off the most easily digested, the part that contains the lactic acid bacteria and all of the medicinal properties of the butter-milk, and have retained only a part of the casein. While the casein is of food value, it has no medicinal value. To make the point still stronger, the casein is

Could Not Lie On His Left Side

Heart Would Stop.

Hundreds of people go about their, daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is apparent. There is only one cure, and that is

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Try Them and Be Convinced.

Mr. Paul Poull, Cascapedia, Que., writes:—"About five years ago I gave up all hope of getting better of heart trouble. I would nearly choke, and then my heart would stop beating. I could not lie on my left side, and became so nervous and weak I could not work. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before the first box was taken I was almost well, and the second box completed the cure. I have advised many others to try them, and they have all been cured of the same trouble. I have offered to pay for a box for anybody they do not cure."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

From the Old Country

Well trained old country girls, for city or country service, arriving weekly.

No fee charged employers who become subscribers to the Guild.

Write for booklet giving full information, or send cheque for $15.00 and railway fare from Montreal to destination, with references, and a satisfactory maid will be sent at once—the money advanced to be deducted from her wages.

THE GUILD

71 Drummond St., Montreal.

HEALTH MEANS POWER

POWER SPELLS SUCCESS

No matter what may be your work; whether you may be a teamster, a blacksmith, a salesman or a college professor, it's the man with the greatest Vitality in any walk of life that wins! It's the man who jumps out of bed in the morning after eight hours' refreshing sleep, the man with a clear head, a strong heart and warm, red blood dancing through his veins, who makes his mark in the world!

Give me a man who crawls around, "packing" a load of Dyspepsia, dullness of eye, a drowsy brain, a lame back, tired legs, and a woeful look in his face, and I can transform him into a man of brawn and brain with my Eleetric Belt—a man full of life and action, able to face the world, to fight its battles, and conquer.

It's a grand thing to meet a healthy, hearty, cheery man. He gives your hand a grip that's an inspiration—the very tones of his voice proclaim his power; he radiates cordiality like a depot stove radiates heat. What is the secret of his success? Energy, Magnetism, a body full of animal Vitality.

This Magnetic force is within reach of all of us. Thousands and thousands of men—forceful men, successful men to-day—came to me wrecked in mind and body, and I have restored them to health and happiness with my Electric Belt. These men are shouting the praises of my Belt, and they'll gladly tell you what my great appliance has done for them.

Electricity is life! It's the greatest curative force in the world to-day. I have developed a method of applying this force to the body by means of my Belt that has resulted in more actual cures than any system of applying Electricity yet devised by man.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and

YOU NEED NOT PAY UNTIL CURED

It restores the vital powers to men and women. It makes strong and healthy men and women out of mental and physical wrecks. It is a positive and lasting cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Back, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It overcomes the terrible results of early indescretions. It restores the vitality that is lost. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown. Here I give you a few samples of the kind of letters I receive every day by the score from people who have found Health, Strength and Happiness through the use of my Belt:

Dear Sir—It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a Godsend that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailment of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable, and digest it well; no trouble worries me, and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years, and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much, for it has made my body a pleasure to own. Believe me, yours very truly,

W. L. FLEMMINGTON, Lumsden, Sask.

Dear Sir—It is indeed with great pleasure, both from my husband and myself, that I write this letter to you. It is going on three years since I have had your Electric Belt, and it has made a new woman of me. It has indeed proved itself a true friend to me, and I would not part with it for twice its weight in gold. I could not do a day's work without having to lie down for half a day, before I wore the Belt, but now I can do all my work and attend to four children without feeling tired. I thank Dr. McLaughlin for the great benefit he has given me through his Electric Belt, and wish him the best success for the future. Yours very truly,

MRS. J. LAROQUE, Riverside, Sask.

Call at my office and let me explain my Belt to you. If you can't do this, cut out this coupon, send me your name and address to-day, and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which is FREE. My FREE BOOK for women is now ready. All men and women who are interested in recovering their health should read these books, for they point the way to Health and Happiness. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8 30 p.m

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extensively used for the manufacturing of cottage cheese, cheap skim milk cheese, buttons, combs, paper sizing, etc., etc., while out of the whey, sugar-of-milk, that we use for the modifying of infant foods, is extracted. Unless your butter-milk becomes too sour, do not pour off the whey or watery appearing liquid which forms on the top of the butter-milk, but "shake well before using." Butter milk would not be butter-milk if it were not for the presence of this whey. The caseous matter would not have the sour taste if it were not for the fact that the lactic acid of the whey is present.—Exchange.

Has it Easy.

A growing boy in an English factory town had obtained a small job, his first, and boasted how much work he did. "I gets up at half past 5 o'clock and have my breakfast," said he. "Any one else get up, too?" he was asked. "Oh, yes; mother. She gets me breakfast, and then she gets dad's at half past 6." "And your dinner?" "Oh, mother gets that, too, and then she gets father's." "Has she the afternoon to herself?" "Oh, no. She cleans up, looks after the children, gets the tea for dad and me when we come home. We gets our smoke and then we gets to bed." "And your mother?" "Well, she does a bit of sewing then, when all is cleared up after tea." "What wages do you get?" the boy was asked. "Oh, I get 10 bob, and dad gets 35." "And your mother?" "Mother! She don't get no wages. She don't do no work!"—Ex.

Corner Stakes.

We measure responsibility, not by the thing done, but by the opportunities people have had of knowing better or worse.—Froude.

This is the one and sufficient reward of all virtue; that right actions and wrong actions gradually harden into character.—J. F. Clark.

The conditions of conquest are easy. We have but to toil awhile, endure awhile, believe always, and never turn back.—R. L. Stevenson.

An honest man is one whose sense of right and wrong is stronger than his anxiety that others should think and speak well of him.—Hazlitt.

The best man is the most unselfish man. Humble, constant, voluntary self sacrifice—this is what constitutes the true dignity of man.—Amiel.

To finish the moment, to find the journey's end in every step of the road, to live the greatest number of good hours, is wisdom.—Emerson.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in the roads: the wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

There is no pleasure beyond the rules of righteousness; there is no pleasure in what injures another.—W. L. Watkinson.

A great people and petty thoughts or revengeful feelings go ill together. The strong do not wail; the brave make no outcry. In proportion to one's power should be his forbearance and self-control.

Take life earnestly. Take it as an earnest, vital, essential matter. Take it as though you personally were born to the task of performing a noble work in it, as though the world had waited for your coming.

While we live we must be moving on. When we stop we begin to die. Rest is necessary, but only to renew our strength that we may pass on again. An anchor is needful for a ship, but anchoring is not a ship's business; it was built for sailing. A man is made for struggle and effort, not for ease and loitering.—Dr. Miller.

Give us, O give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time, he will do it better—he will persevere longer.—Thomas Carlyle.

No man has a prosperity so high or firm but two or three words can dishearten it. There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress.—Emerson.

To Clean with Gasoline.

To clean your skirt with gasoline take a good-sized vessel, pour into it at least a gallon of gasoline, then put in the skirt, soap the soiled parts thoroughly with a good white soap, then set pan into another larger vessel or tub in which there is enough boiling water to come well up around the sides of the gasoline pan. The hot water heats the gasoline and with the soap quickly loosens all dirt.

Let stand a half hour. Then do not rub or wring, but pick up the skirt carefully and dip back and forth in the gasoline. When clean, put into another vessel, cover with fresh gasoline which takes away all soap, and rinse thoroughly. Sometimes the second gasoline rinse is unnecessary. When finished, pick up skirt gently, let drip and hang on the line in a good sun. The article will soon dry and the sun and air remove all odor of gasoline. If necessary, press with warm iron carefully when dry. Choose a bright day for cleaning.

When completed, skirt will look as fresh as new and several dollars are saved. Let gasoline stand in vessels an hour, then when the dirt has settled, strain off the top through cheese cloth, cork tightly in gasoline jug or can until ready to use again. By being thus economical only a quart out of three gallons will be thrown away. Never use gasoline where there is a fire or light; then there is absolutely no danger.

The reason so many people are not successful in cleaning fabrics with gasoline is that they do not use enough of it. If those directions are followed the articles will look as well as if they were sent to a cleaning establishment.

When it is required that a dish or plate of food be kept hot for an hour or so, a better plan than putting it in the oven is to stand it on a saucepan of boiling water.

"Cooking," said May Irwin, at a dinner in New York, "is a cure for nervous prostration. This cure is cheaper than a European trip. It commends itself better to husbands, too.

"For my part, I like the kind of woman who prefers the cooking to the travel cure. Deliver me from the kind of woman that is too big for her job.

"Up near Irwin Island I know one of these objectionable women. Her husband was going fishing the other day. He said bitterly:

"'My fishing clothes haven't a single button on them!'

"'How fortunate!' said the wife. 'Now, if you're drowned, it will be so easy to identify your body, won't it, dear?'

"'No,' the husband roared. 'For all the other chaps in the crowd are married too!'"

Was Taken Very Ill with DIARRHOEA.

WAS WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURED HIM.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, Elm Valley, Man., writes:—"I was taken very ill with diarrhoea, and tried everything I had ever heard of, as being good for it, but, without success until I was finally advised to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was so weak and discouraged that I didn't expect to derive much benefit from it, but I am happy to say, that, after I had taken two doses I was greatly relieved, and a few more entirely cured me. I shall always be pleased to recommend your medicine to all sufferers and I consider myself fortunate to get such a marvelous relief after expecting to die."

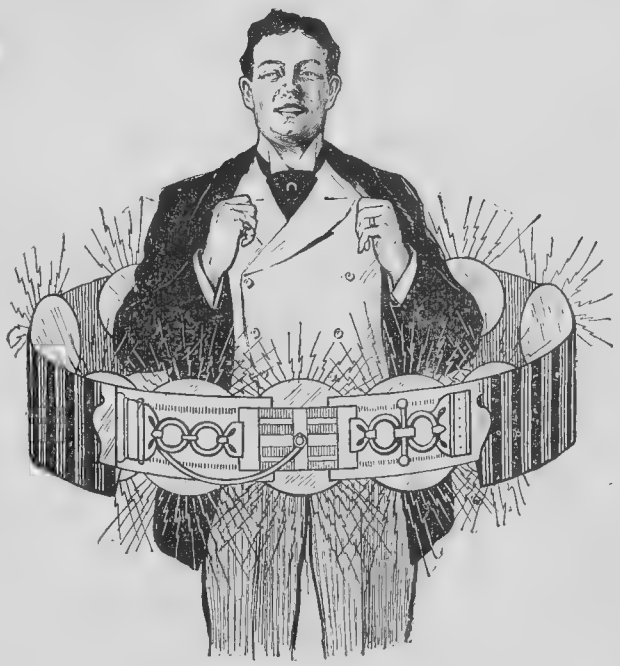
We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called "Strawberry Compounds" for Dr. Fowler's.

If you want to be on the safe side, ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and insist on getting what you ask for.

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

Why Don't You Be Strong?

The world has no use for a weakling



There are thousands of men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is men who have all of these symptoms of nervous debility and want new life, new force, new strength, that I want to try my cure. I know what my invention has done in tens of thousands of cases in the past forty years, and so sure am I of what I can do for others, that to the skeptical, who do not wish to buy at a liberal reduction, I make this simple proposition: I will let you use my celebrated

Dr. Sanden Body Battery Free Until Cured

and not ask one cent in advance or on deposit. If it cures, or fully satisfies you in, say, two months, then pay me the price of it; if it does not cure, return the battery and the transaction is closed. This offer is so straightforward that you may doubt it, but if you have the confidence to call or apply by letter, I say to you honestly that I will not abuse it by misrepresentation, or by sending you anything whatever, C.O.D. Such reprehensible practices are not in my line.

My belt has restored health and strength to thousands of weak men. It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates and animates sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity, and fills the body with new life, ambition and endurance. In one night's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the strength men lack who suffer from nervousness, varicocele or debility and also cures lame back, rheumatism, kidney, stomach and liver complaints, general ill-health etc., and upon the terms I offer it, sufferers are simply throwing health and happiness away by not giving it a trial. I have testimonials from thousands cured after all other treatments had failed.

As the inventor, in fact, father of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, and having carried same to a wonderful success, I am flattered by many imitators. They imitate my goods, but my knowledge from long experience and research cannot be imitated. It is of great value and given freely to every user of my battery. Write or call to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many others. I will at once arrange to give you my battery on terms stated, and also two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. I send them free, sealed, by mail. Address

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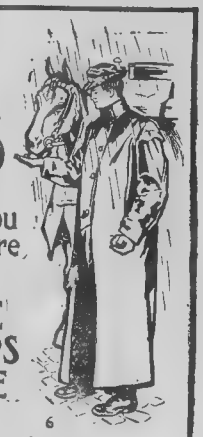

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Some years ago there lived on high,
In solitary state,
A bachelor; in sooth 'twas I,
Pursuing thus my fate.
And as in sadness I gazed 'round,
And paced that lonely floor,
I longed, not for the solid ground,
But just for one room more.

'Twas then, or not long after that,
My wish came more than true;
I moved into a modest flat
Where I supported two—
That is to say, until a third
Came down through Heaven's door;
And then my wife and I averred
We'd like just one room more.

Today in deep felicity,
Within a house we dwell,
With number one and two and three,
And four and five as well!
We thought 'twas ample when we came,
Yet, as I think it o'er,
I find our 'plaint is just the same—
We need but one room more.

Perchance, kind stranger, as you read
This ditty that I sing,
A tear bedims your eye—you need,
With me, the self-same thing.
Then let us join our hands and pray
That sometime, when we soar
Up to our mansions far away,
We'll have that one room more.

The Objects and Processes of Cooking.

By Miss Mabel L. Hooper, L. C. A., Principal of the Transvaal Government Cookery School.

Cookery is not only an art, but a science as well, the great object being to make food more palatable and easier to digest. The best definition of cookery is: "The preparation of food in such a way that man shall derive the greatest nutrition and aesthetical advantage from its consumption."

To cook well is a valuable accomplishment as it means making the most of nature's gifts; varied and good cookery are both economical and essential, because the better the cooking, the more easily is the food assimilated and digested, while varied cooking is essential to provide successfully the requirements of our complex bodies. Good cooking is especially of importance in everyday life, for here lack of knowledge results in extravagance, discomfort, and disease.

It is necessary to eat food to repair the wastage of the tissues of the body and also to supply the combustible materials which maintain the forces of the body; food can be taken in its crude or uncooked state or it can be cooked. Many foods, especially those of the vegetable kingdom, cannot be digested by man while in their uncooked state; in such cases cooking is actually the preliminary process of digestion. The following are the reasons for cooking food:

1. Cooked food is more easily broken up and reached by the digestive juices.

2. It is rendered more attractive; this applies especially to meat, which is very repulsive in its raw state. When cooked the smell is tempting, and this stimulates the appetite and promotes a flow of the digestive juices.

3. Certain chemical changes take place during cooking, the most important being that the starch granules are broken up and the starch is partially converted into *dextrin* (a substance more soluable than starch), and the connective tissue is converted into gelatine.

4. Greater variety of food is obtained.

5. The warmth of food aids digestion and has a reviving effect.

6. The germs of disease are killed.

7. Putrefaction and decay are retarded by cooking.

8. Cooked food keeps longer than uncooked food.

The knowledge of cookery consists of three branches:—

(a) The selection of food and food materials.

(b) The preparation and treatment of food.

(c) The application of heat for its chemical conversion.

In ordinary cooking the chief agent is heat applied in two ways: (1) By radiation; (2) by direct contact. The following are the different methods:

(1) Roasting (2) Baking (3) Grilling	Radiant heat.
(4) Boiling (5) Stewing (6) Steaming	Direct contact with boiling water and steam.

(7) Frying.—Contact with hot fat or oil.

Roasting.—This is the name applied to the cooking of meat before a fire, a process now not often followed in an ordinary household on account of the closed cooking ranges in general use. It is an extravagant method of treatment, because a joint loses a good deal of its weight when roasted, but no other form of cooking, except grilling, developes such a good flavor. In roast meat this flavor is due to a substance called *osmozome*. This substance is more abundant in brown than in white meat.

To roast a joint properly it should first be dredged with flour and hung close to the fire, as the effect of the heat is to form a crust of coagulated albumen which prevents the juices escaping. After about ten minutes remove it further back to prevent burning and to allow it to cook more slowly. The meat must turn in order to expose all sides to the fire, and it should be *basted* frequently to prevent charring and drying up.

Baking. — This is the process of cooking in an oven, and is the method by which pastry and cakes are prepared. It does not produce such a good flavor in meat as roasting, but it is the usual method which is followed. The same rules apply to baking meat as to roasting. Care should be taken that the oven is well ventilated.

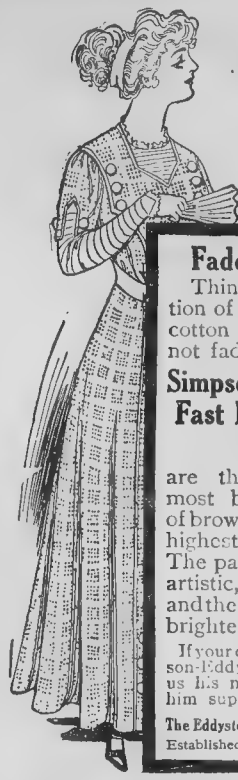
Grilling or Broiling.—This is practically roasting on a small scale, and is the most primitive method of cooking. The fire must be very clear for grilling, and there should be no flames. Salt thrown on the fire will clear it. Only small, tender pieces of meat are suitable for grilling, as a large piece would be burnt outside before it was cooked through. The meat should be constantly turned to prevent burning, and it should not be pricked with a fork or the juices will escape.

Boiling.—Boiling is one of the most economical ways of cooking, because meat loses less weight when boiled than when roasted; the liquid can afterwards be utilized for soup. Boiled meat is more easily digested than roast meat.

The following points should be remembered in boiling food:—The water should cover whatever is being cooked, and if necessary to add more let the added water be boiling in order not to reduce the temperature.

When cooking fresh meat it should be put into fast boiling water to coagulate the albumen outside which retains the juices. After five minutes reduce the temperature and only allow the water to simmer or the meat will become tough and indigestible. Salt meat should be put into cold or warm water to soften it and drain out some of the salt; then the water should be brought to simmering point.

Water boils at 212° Fahr., but very little cooking is done at that point; it is mostly done at 180° Fahr., or simmering point. When water is boiling it bubbles all over; when simmering it bubbles only at the sides. Actual boiling point is only required for (1) vegetables, (2) the



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reduction of sauces and stock, (3) the making of syrups.

Another object of boiling is to make soups and broth. For these the meat must be cut up and put into cold water, which is brought to boiling point and then allowed to simmer for several hours. This extracts all the nourishment from the meat. Fish must be simmered very gently or it will break up; a little vinegar should be added to the water; it keeps the fish firm.

Stewing.—This is the most economical form of cooking; it is generally defined as a gradual process of simmering in a small quantity of liquor. It has this advantage over boiling that the more soluble and nourishing elements are not separated, but are served with the meat in the form of gravy. The reasons for stews being economical are:—

1. Tough and therefore cheaper kinds of meat can be used as they are made tender and palatable by stewing.
2. There is no waste.
3. Little fuel and little attention are required. Sometimes the meat is fried first and then stewed. This develops a very good flavor. It is the usual method followed when making brown stews.

Steaming.—This, as its name implies, is cooking by contact with steam. In some ways it has advantages over boiling, but it also has its disadvantages.

Advantages.

(1) Very little of the nutritious element of the food is lost.

(2) Puddings are lighter and more digestible cooked in this way than when boiled.

(3) Fish, meat and poultry are more tender than when boiled, and remain full of gravy.

Disadvantages.

(1) It is a slower process and therefore more fuel is required.

(2) It is more uncertain; the water may not boil fast enough to produce sufficient steam for cooking.

(3) Meat produces no broth.

Frying.—This is boiling in fat or oil. It is a form of cooking too commonly used. It is extravagant, and, unless properly done, renders food difficult of digestion. There are two methods of frying: Deep or wet frying; and shallow or dry frying.

In deep frying enough fat is needed to cover the article being fried; the fat must be very hot (i.e. 345° Fahr.). The heat is determined by the fat becoming quite still and a light blue smoke rising from it. Anything fried by this method needs a protection, such as egg and breadcrumb, batter or pastry. If properly protected the food does not flavor the fat and therefore the fat can be used repeatedly and only needs straining after use to remove any small pieces which may remain; therefore the method is as economical as shallow frying.

In shallow frying only enough fat is needed to prevent the article of food from burning. Chops and steaks and vegetables are often cooked by this method.

Clarified fat oil, and lard are used for frying purposes. The first is made from scraps of fat covered with cold water and allowed to boil until all the water has evaporated; then it is strained and is ready for use. Oil needs more careful handling than fat as it is apt to rise and boil over if heated too quickly. Butter is not a good medium for frying; the salt in it causes it to burn before it reaches the requisite heat.

The causes of failure are: (1) an insufficient quantity of fat; (2) putting the article of food into the pan before the fat is hot enough; (3) too much moisture adhering to the surface of the article to be fried.

There are two methods of cooking which are not so well known as the above, viz:

Sauteing.—This means literally "to toss." Only enough butter or fat is required to prevent burning, and the pan must be moved backwards and forwards while the food is being cooked. Less severe heat is required than for frying. Vegetables are often cooked by this method.

Braising.—This is steaming on a bed of vegetables, and the article of food is partially steamed and partially baked. A proper *braisoir* is a shallow stewpan with a depressed lid on which hot coals are placed, but good results can be obtained by placing the pan in the oven. The *mirepoix* (or bed) is composed of bacon, vegetables, and herbs moistened with stock. Poultry is excellent cooked this way.

The Recooking of Cold Meat.—This is a very important branch of cookery to which, as a general rule, insufficient attention is paid. A point to be remembered is that cooked meat should never be recooked, only reheated. To do this properly a protection is needed, such as good gravy, potatoes, egg and breadcrumb, batter or pastry. For example, when making hash, a good gravy is made first with fat, onion, flour, and stock, and well seasoned. The meat should be cut up and placed in this and allowed to get hot in it, but the gravy must not boil once the meat has been added or the meat will be tough and tasteless.

Seasoning.—To season properly is an accomplishment of no mean order, and if properly done stimulates the appetite, promotes the flow of the digestive juices and thus aids digestion. Condiments and flavoring should, however, be used sparingly, and every care should be taken to preserve the natural flavor of the food.

The subject of seasoning is a wide one and cannot be dealt with at length in this article. I will therefore restrict myself to emphasizing one point—that seasoning should only be used to bring out the natural flavor of the food and not to disguise it.

Courtesy in the Home.

By Gertrude Carter.

To some, the word "home" is almost a meaningless term, but to the great majority it is one of the sweetest words in the English language; one which thrills us with delight. How often have we felt our hearts burn within us as we have read that poem written by Robert Burns, "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and as we have read the description of that simple Scottish home, so vividly and beautifully told by the poet, we agree with him that,

"From scenes like these Old Scotia's grandeur springs
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad."

Some one has described home as a "world of love shut in, and a world of strife shut out," but another definition, "Home is where we are treated best and grumble most" is quite frequently the correct one.

In order to have that heaven upon earth, a happy home, it is absolutely necessary that each and every member of the family do his best to contribute largely towards the happiness of the home.

"Our homes so dear, should be the gladsome centre
Of all sweet courtesies, kind words, and deeds;
And naught within its portals e'er should enter
That sows of strife the seeds."

Although discourtesy between the members of the same family is quite frequently noticed, yet, that boy or that girl, who can be so cross and so irritable at home, can be a perfect lady or perfect gentleman away from home. But, because we live in the same house, we see each other so frequently, and become so familiar with them, we neglect to watch our tongues, and our actions.

Let us look at a few homely and everyday acts of discourtesy. The young son has not slept very well and rises in an a very irritable mood.

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He is not just as careful and tidy as he might be, so it is not to be wondered at, that he cannot find his boots, his cap or his books. He commences to search for them, at the same time complaining that someone has hidden them. How long does it take such a boy to disturb the peace of the home? Are we not glad when we see the door close on the retreating figure? Does it not take an hour or two to restore the usual quietness and calmness of a home?

It is not just the easiest thing in the world for two or three women to live peaceably in the same house. Usually each woman has her ideal way of keeping house, and perhaps has a hobby which she delights to ride to the chagrin of the other ladies in the house.

So we frequently find that sisters disagree and jangle among themselves, and sometimes the atmosphere of the home is agitated into a high state of ferment. Let us suppose that at such a time the door-bell rings, and a visitor is announced. She is received by the sisters with extreme courtesy and kindness. All angry feelings are abandoned for the time being and a pleasant time is spent with the caller. As she goes away, she says to herself, "What a beautiful home! How agreeable and pleasant those sisters are to each other!" Yet, all the pleasantry was because of the appearance of a visitor. These sisters gave to a stranger the respect and courtesy which they failed to render to the members of their own family.

There is a remedy for many of the little troubles in the home, and it rarely fails to bring about a good result. It is this: when we find a member of the family out of sorts and in bad humor, that is the time for you and me to watch our tempers, watch our words, and watch our actions. It takes two to make a quarrel every time, and unless the bad tempered one receives some material to work upon, his passion will soon have spent itself.

"It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows by like a song,
But the man worth while is the one
who will smile
When everything goes wrong."

In some homes we have what might be termed "chronic grumblers." The mother always has plenty of work to take up her time, especially in the morning. She prepares what she considers to be a good dinner, and cooks it to the best of her ability. When dinner is announced, and the family is seated around the table the mother receives her thanks for her labor of love. This is how it sounds. "This meat is too rare." "Mine is cooked too much." "Mother must have emptied the bag of salt into this soup," and so on. What pleases one displeases another, and everyone joins in the grumbling. Is it any wonder the poor mother feels that her lot in life is indeed a thankless one? Suppose on the other hand that one had said, "Mother, your meat is cooked beautifully," and another had added, "Yes, mother, I have enjoyed my dinner very much, thank you," and the youngest son had said, "Mother, this pie is splendid, may I have another piece?" What a different home it would be! Did you ever notice your mother's face light up when her cooking is praised? If you have not, try the experiment, and the smile will repay you for your trouble. Let us follow a young man who is so good at the grumbling act in his own home, and let us watch him while he takes dinner with a friend. How mannerly and courteous he is to everyone around him! Does he grumble at the food? Oh, no! He would not dare to so transgress all laws of etiquette and courtesy. Then here comes the question: "Is a stranger more worthy of courtesy and respect than his own mother?" No! A thousand times no! But because she is his mother, he sees her so often, and he knows her so well, he forgets, he neglects to give to her the little acts of courtesy he would accord a stranger.

These are only little things, little acts of carelessness, little acts of neglectfulness, little acts of ommission rather than of commission, but they all help to whiten the mother's hair, and bring the wrinkle to her brow. We cannot always have our mother with us, to wait upon us, and worry about us. Frequently when the mother is called away we find the coffin heaped with flowers, an expression of love. Would it not be better to give her the roses while she can appreciate them, not in the actual flowers, but in the many little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness, which will brighten her life and bring the smile of contentment to her face. If you appreciate her bravery, her self-denial, and her love, say so. The mother delights to make home pleasant and attractive for her boys and girls, and she cannot receive too much praise for her self-sacrificing labors of love.

A boy or a young man is always better of a girl's society, and a sister is the best comrade in the world. If a young man could always remember to treat his own sister with the same courtesy he extends to someone else's sister he would be abundantly repaid for his trouble. The sister will do her best to make home attractive for him and his friends. A young man will not go very far astray when he remembers his home. The silent, unconscious influence of a loving, unselfish, noble sister and mother will follow him wherever he goes; and this influence constitutes one of his greatest safeguards in times of temptation.

Much is said about the franchise for women and their rights. Women doubtless have rights, and the greatest in the world; but they are the training of the boys and the girls in the home to be noble men and women in thought, in word and in deed. Let the children learn from their home life to walk in the right way, and their influence will be on the side of right every time. Herbert Spencer says, "If women comprehended all that is contained in the domestic sphere, they would ask no other. If they could see all that is implied in the right education of children, they should seek no higher functions." That many of our Canadian women have comprehended this is shown by the noble, honest and pure men and women they have raised; men and women who are an honor to their country, and a credit to the mothers who have raised them.

The Man.

"Give me the man who can hold on when others retire; who advances when others let go; who pushes ahead when others turn back; who stiffens up when others weaken; who advances when others retreat; who knows no such word as 'can't,' or 'give up,' and I will show you a man who will win in the end, no matter what oppresses him, no matter what obstacles confront him." — Orison Swett Marden.

When peeling onions begin at the root and peel upward, and the onions will scarcely affect the eyes at all.

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing, and you will obtain nearly double the quantity of juice you would if it had not been heated.

Raisins will stone more easily if slightly warmed; and candied peel should always be placed in the oven before cutting up.

Rice and other farinaceous puddings made of skimmed milk, with the addition of some very finely-shred suet, if very slowly cooked, will be equal to those made of new milk; no eggs will be required if the cooking is long and the heat very moderate.

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Abide at Home.

So many roads lead east, lead west,
North and south—which is the one?
Which shall I take? Shall I go or rest?
Shall I follow and seek which one is best—
Or, staying home, take none?

My gipsy longings yearn to start
Out on the road, over the leas—
Trooping with song and with happy heart,
With the wind for friend, and the skies for chart;
To wander where they please

My gipsy longings troop away
Whither they will—sometimes they come
Close by my gate at the end of day,
And they glance at my palm, and wisely say
"Your fortune lies near home!"

Oh, two things stand all else before,
Greater than any; all of it comes
Just to adventure and love—no more—
To the traveler's staff or the low-browed door—
Just, dear, to roads and homes.

Run on, yè roads, and leave me here;
Bring me my friends, give me a guest—
Welcome they'll find, and warmth and cheer,
But I know when the parting time draws near,
To bide at home is best.

—Laura Spensor Porter.

An Apple Tree Memory.

It's a good place for reading, sonny, isn't it?" he inquired, more genially than he had spoken to a child for years. In fact, having no children of his own, he so seldom spoke to a child that his voice and manner when he did so were generally awkward and rusty.

The boy nodded a quick little nod. Somehow Turner had expected that nod and the glimmer of a smile that accompanied it.

"What book are you reading?" he asked. The boy held it out. It was an old Robinson Crusoe, that classic of boyhood.

"It's splendid," he said. "Billy Martin lent it to me and I have to finish it today because Ned Josephs is to have it next and he's in a hurry for it."

"It's a good while since I read Robinson Cruso," said Turner reflectively, "but when I did it was on this very shore, a little further along, below the Miller place. There was a Martin and a Josephs in the partnership then, too—the fathers, I daresay, of Billy and Ned. What is your name, my boy?"

"Paul Jameson, sir."

Hated Neil Jameson's son! Robert Turner's face grew so gray and hard that the boy involuntarily glanced upward to see if a cloud had crossed the sun.

"Your father was Neil Jameson, I suppose?" Turner said abruptly.

Paul nodded. "Yes, but he is dead. He has been dead for eight years. I don't remember him."

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"I have a little sister a year younger than I am. The other four are dead. They died long ago. I'm the only boy mother had. Oh, I do wish I was bigger and older! If I was I could do something to save the place. I'm sure I could. It is breaking mother's heart to have to leave it."

"So she has to leave it, has she?" hatred stirring in his heart.

"Yes. There is a mortgage on it and we're to be sold out very soon—so the lawyers told us. Mother has tried so hard to make the farm pay, but she couldn't. I could if I was bigger—I know I could. If they would only wait a few years! But there is no use hoping for that. Mother cries all the time about it. She has lived at the old farm over thirty years, and she says she can't live away from it now. Elsie—that's my sister—and I do all we can to cheer her up, but we can't do much. Oh, if I was only a man!"

"What was your mother's name before she married your father?" he demanded abruptly.

"Lisbeth Miller," answered the boy, still frowning seaward over his secret thoughts.

Turner started again. Lisbeth Miller! He might have known it. What woman in all the world save Lisbeth Miller could have given her son those eyes and curls? So Lisbeth had married Neil Jameson—little Lisbeth Miller, his schoolboy sweetheart. He had forgotten her—or thought he had. Certainly he had not thought of her for years. But the memory of her came back now with a rush.

He was silent for a long time, while the waves purred about the base of the big red sandstone rock and the boy returned to the Crusoe. Finally Robert Turner roused himself from his reverie.

"I used to know your mother long ago when she was a little girl," he said. "I wonder if she remembers me. Ask her when you go home if she remembers Bobby Turner."

"Won't you come up to the house and see her, sir?" asked Paul politely. "Mother is always glad to see her old friends."

"No, I haven't time today." Robert Turner was not going to tell Neil Jameson's son that he did not care to look for the little Lisbeth of long ago in Neil Jameson's widow. The name spoiled her for him, just as the Jameson mouth spoiled her son for him. "But you may tell her something else. The mortgage will not be foreclosed. I was the power behind the lawyers, but I did not know that the present owner of the Cove farm was my playmate, Lisbeth Miller. You and she shall have all the time you want. Tell her Bobby Turner does this in return for what she gave him under the big sweeting apple tree on her sixth birthday. I think she will remember and understand. As for you, Paul, be a good boy and good to your mother. I hope you'll succeed in your ambition of making the farm pay when you are old enough to take it in hand. At any rate, you'll not be disturbed in your possession of it."

"Oh, sir! Oh, sir!" stammered Paul in an agony of embarrassed gratitude and delight. "Oh, it seems too good to be true. Do you really mean that we're not to be sold out? Oh, won't you come and tell mother yourself? She'll be so happy—so grateful. Do come and let her thank you."

"Not today. I haven't time. Give her my message, that's all. There, run. The sooner she gets the news the better."

Turner watched the boy as he bounded away until the headland hid him from sight.

"There goes my revenge—and a fine bit of property eminently suited for a summer residence—all for a bit of old rusty sentiment," he said with a shrug. "I didn't suppose I was capable of such a mood. But then—little Lisbeth. There never was a sweeter girl. I am glad I didn't go with the boy to see her. She's an old woman now—and Neil Jameson's widow. I prefer to keep my old memories of her undisturbed—little Lisbeth of the silvery golden curls and the roguish blue eye. Little Lisbeth of the old time! I'm glad to be able to have done you the small service of securing your home to you. It is my thanks to you for the friendship and affection you gave—my tribute to the memory of my first sweetheart."

If the hands are powdered well before new gloves are put on, the gloves will slip on quite easily.

In making soup from meats put the meat on in cold water and cook slowly with the idea of extracting as much of the nutriment as possible.

We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

A Little Fireside Chat with the Boys and Girls.

And so we have got around to October! It seems as though this would be a good time to have the new year begin; a person feels so much like work. We want a short talk with the boys and girls who write us so many letters during the year. This fall and winter will be a good time to do lots of reading and thinking and also writing. The editor likes to hear from the many young friends of the Farmer, likes to know what they are doing or what they have done during the past summer. No doubt a great many have been on vacation trips and could write a good letter about it. This would be interesting to other boys and girls who perhaps could not get away. We, all of us, have plenty of excellent thoughts but it is hard sometimes to express them and harder still to write them down on paper. The Nor'-West Farmer wants all its young readers to learn to be good writers. It does not expect that very many of them will ever become editors or authors but every man and woman should be able to write a good letter, or a good description of things they have seen. It will be a great help to every boy and girl to learn this when young.

We also want our boys and girls to form the habit of reading good books. Most of them know that we give away good books for letters that are printed. Some books which we give away are Pilgrim's Progress, Hunting the Lion, Ivanhoe, Tale of Two Cities, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Pansy Books, Lost in the Forest and many others. We do not especially want so many letters, although we like to hear from all, but we want good ones and we believe that the page this winter will be better than it has ever been before.

His Second Letter.

Hyder, Man.

Dear Editor. — As my last letter was published, it encouraged me to write again. We have had a very dry summer. The crops around here are light, on account of very little rain. The district which I live in escaped the hail this summer, but there were a great many hailed out in other places. We have finished stacking and have a week's fall plowing done. We expect the threshers to-morrow night. I helped stack the oats and barley, and will help drive a grain team in threshing. Our trees are getting pretty tall now. We planted 500 more this spring, also some fruit trees. My brother has a garden, in which he raised a great many pumpkins, vegetable marrows and citrons. He also grew watermelons and other vegetables. I go to school all the time except on the busy days. I am in grade five. There are five scholars in my class. It is a country school, with an attendance of from 14 to 17 scholars. My oldest brother is running an engine, and my only sister is teaching school. her school is six miles away, and she comes home every Friday. There are not many ducks around here, as the sloughs are all dry. My brothers do quite a bit of shooting, but have to go where there are some sloughs that never dry up. I shot my first duck this year with the rifle and I will be old enough to use the shotgun next year.—James Arnott, age 11.

Where's my Automobile?

Lalla's Run for a Life.

Lalla Gardner was a little country girl and lived with her parents on a western farm. As she was an only child she had to find her playmates among the young animals on the farm. Therefore the calves, pigs, colts and lambs were her playfellows, and they all loved Lalla, for she treated them with so much kindness and friendly attention. Indeed, wherever Lalla went a certain little lamb would follow her about, for all the world like the story of Mary and the little lamb.

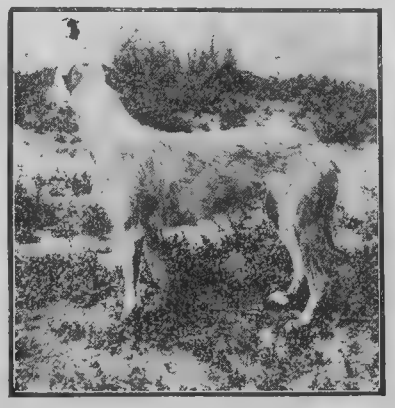
And would you believe it?—Lalla had taught the little lamb to perform certain little tricks, which were a pretty sight to see. And she also taught the pigs to do certain tricks—

Out Calling.

the trick of standing with front feet on a trough while they ate milk and rich kitchen slop. But pigs were not such apt pupils, so Lalla devoted most of her time to the pretty lamb, whose name was Sunshine.

"Now, Sunshine, what would I do without you?" Lalla would ask as she and the lamb took their long morning walks through the big pastures that bordered the river. And Sunshine would wag her little tail and say, "Ba, ba," in the sweetest manner possible. And when she said "Ba, ba," she meant "Certainly, Mistress Lalla, you could not do without me."

But there came a time when Lalla and her little four-footed friends had to part for a few days. Lalla was going to town to visit with her grandmamma and grandpapa. The little four-footed friends were to remain at home. It was a sad parting



A Seven Months Old Wolf Hound. Owned by R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. Mr. Laing has for sale some pups of the same strain.

the morning of Lalla's leave taking, for somehow she made her playmates understand that she was going away for a time. The pigs ran and squealed, the colts frisked about uneasily and the lambs kept up a bleating, as though they were about to lose their best friend. But Lalla lovingly assured them that she should soon return to her home and that then all would pass along as before.

The day following Lalla's departure for town, a man came to her father's farm on business. He was there to negotiate for live stock and as Lalla's father raised cattle, sheep, horses and hogs for market the man made satisfactory arrangements to buy all the stock that Mr. Gardner had for sale. And, sad to say, this included the little lamb, Sunshine. Not that Mr. Gardner had a thought of Lalla's grieving over the loss of the lamb. He was a busy man and had taken little notice of the companionship between the young animals on the farm and his little daughter, and never once did Lalla enter his mind as he made the sale of stock that day. And Lalla's mother was too busy with her household affairs to pay any heed to her husband's business transactions; therefore, Sunshine, with a lot of other lambs and sheep, was driven away from her happy home, thinking perhaps that never again would she see the young mistress she loved so tenderly in her own dumb way.

But something happened two days later. As Lalla was dressing on the second morning after her arrival at her grandmamma's house in town she chanced to look from the window of her room into the street below. A wagon was passing and in it was a cagelike box holding a little prisoner. At first sight Lalla could not believe her eyes, but she thrust her head out of the window and cried, 'Sunshine, Sunshine!" Immediately the little boxed prisoner turned in its cage and looked for the owner of the beloved voice, and it cried out mournfully, "Ba, ba, ba!"

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Lalla. "How did Sunshine ever come to be in that wagon?" Then it suddenly crossed her mind that the wagon belonged to the town butcher. With a pang at her heart and a stifled cry of agony Lalla fairly jumped into her clothes, never stopping to lace her shoes nor to fasten half the buttons on her dress. Then down the stairs she flew, covering two steps at a bound in her eagerness. It was really a mystery how she ever gained the bottom without serious injury to herself. But she did, and was out of doors and going at a run up the dusty road in pursuit of the butcher's wagon. And the butcher, all unconscious of the little girl who was coming so swiftly behind him, had whipped up his horses and was going at a lively rate of speed, whistling so loudly that he had no ears for Lalla's cry of "Stop, stop, butcher! Don't you harm my Sunshine!"

And so they ran the race up the long hill and down the opposite side. And then came a creek without a bridge. The horses, wagon, butcher and Sunshine were lost for a minute behind the trees as they forded the stream. Then Lalla saw the wagon slowly dragging up the opposite bank. The slaughter house lay just a little way beyond that creek and Lalla's heart almost stopped as she thought that she might be too late. She tried to hasten her speed, but in vain. Her little legs had been doing their best and could do nothing more. So down the steep wagon road she flew right into the water, which reached her waist. Then, dripping, she ascended the opposite bank and ran on after the moving vehicle, with its precious freight.

How she ever endured the run of a mile without a rest is past understanding, but love urged her on and she reached the wagon just as the driver drew rein at an old, cruel looking frame building, where Sunshine would have lost her life had it not been for her little mistress.

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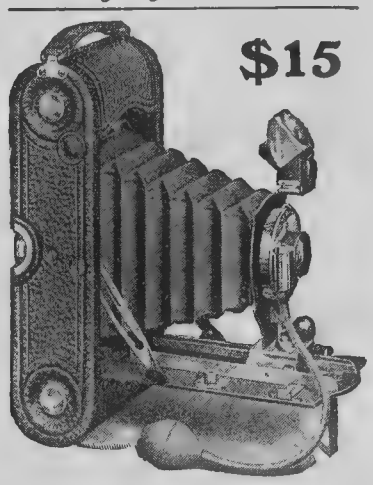

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"That's my lamb, sir!" cried Lalla coming up to the wagon just as the driver, assisted by a man from the old frame building, was on the point of taking the lamb from the box. "Don't you dare harm a hair on her, sir. She's my pet." Then before either of the astonished men could find tongue to speak, Lalla had climbed into the wagon and was bending over the lamb, her arms about the little white neck. "And so they thought they'd kill you, Sunshine," she whispered as the tears flowed down her warm cheeks. "But I'm here in time to save you."

And then one of the men stepped up to the wagon and said: "Say, little girl, we're in a fix, we are. Mr. Snider—that keeps the market—bought that lamb yesterday and he has sent us out here to—to—butcher it. Now, what are we to do?"

Lalla straightened up in the wagon, tossed back her flaxen hair, and, looking squarely in the speaker's face, said: "My name's Lalla Gardner, and I live in the country. This little lamb was on our farm when I left there two days ago. It must be that papa sold her—for otherwise how did the market man get her? But she shall not be butchered. You must take me and my lamb back to town and I'll get grandmamma to take me home in her buggy. I'll tell papa that he must send a wagon for Sunshine right away. And he'll pay the money back to the market man — the money that he paid my father for Sunshine."

The butchers looked at one another with puzzled faces. "Now, what'll old Snider say?" asked one. Snider was the proprietor of the city meat market. "Well, I'll not lend a hand at killin' this little girl's pet," he went on. "So the only thing to do is to git into the wagon an' go back to town an' explain everything to Snider.

"Yep, I guess that'll have to be our move," acquiesced the second butcher. "Well, the old man ort n't to have sold his gal's pet anyway. I may be nothin' but a butcher—but I wouldn't touch that child's lamb if I starved for meat."

Lalla was quite overcome by the rude sympathy expressed in the butchers' words, and leaning over she offered her little hand to them. "You are good men—if you are—are—butchers," she faltered. "And I hope Mr. Snider won't be hard on you for not killing my Sunshine."

"Let him say a word an'—" And the butcher shook his head knowingly. Then the two men got into the wagon, giving Lalla one half the spring seat—beside the man who acted as driver. The other man sat on the edge of Sunshine's cage, talking in a friendly manner to the little animal whose life blood he had meant to spill just a few minutes before. And so they drove into town—right up to the meat market—where Lalla, in her own pretty way, explained the matter to "old Snider." And what could that old German do but tell his man to take good care of the pet lamb till the little girl's father could come for it. "He'll pay you, sir," said Lalla, shaking the fat German's hand and thanking him. "And I'll go right home at once and send for my Sunshine, sir."

"All right, Miss," said Snider. "But the hotel people will have to eat beef and pork today. I'd promised them two quarters of a lamb for dinner, but—well, it's none of their business why I don't furnish it."

The following morning found Lalla and Sunshine walking in the grassy meadow at home, Lalla's arm about the neck of her pet as she talked over the events of the previous day. "It was a narrow escape for you, Sunshine, and I surely made a run for your precious life, I did," confided Lalla. And with affection in her eyes Sunshine answered, "Ba, ba." which meant, "Yes, little mistress, you saved my life and I wish I might thank you as fully as I feel. But being an animal, and going on four legs, I can only show my gratitude by saying ba, ba, my dear."

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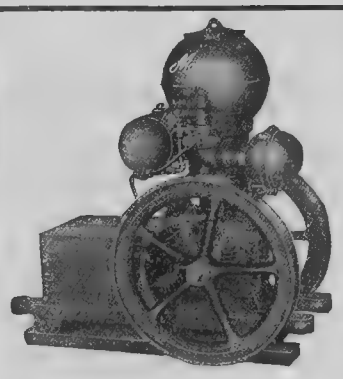

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GARDEN & FORESTRY.

Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

"Heeling in" Trees Over Winter.

In this country the fall is not a good time to have trees delivered to you; but if you should happen to be receiving any this fall, do not plant but "heel in" until spring. To "heel in" trees, dig a trench about one foot deep at one edge, gradually growing shallower toward the other side. In this the trees can be laid flat, the roots being placed in the deep side of the trench and the tops just reaching the level ground on the other side. Then cover the roots and stems up to within a few inches of the tips of the branches. Never put tied bundles of trees away in this way without cutting apart, separating, and seeing that the earth fits closely about each one. A pailful or two of water thrown on after the first earth has been put over the roots will help to settle this closely about them and prevent dry freezing. Then add a few inches of loose earth on top. "Heeling in" protects trees and keeps them fresh, ready to dig up and plant out in the early spring, but to set them out in the late fall nearly always leads to complete loss in such a climate as ours.

Hard work that pays well.

Splendid Season for Apples and Plums.

All over the prairie country this has been a remarkably good fall for the development of all kinds of tree fruits, as well as for such garden stuff as tomatoes, corn, pumpkins, etc.

D. W. Buchanan, of the Buchanan Nursery Co. at St. Charles, close to Winnipeg, tells us that this year they fruited about 50 varieties of named plums, besides all their great collection of the native type. The earliest of the introduced named plums grown at the Buchanan Nursery is the Aitken, and following closely is the Cheney, which for general planting Mr. Buchanan recommends as the best plum of the Americana type. It is a hardy tree, and the fruit ripens early. Following this they had the Mankato, Bixby, Forest Garden, Ocheda, Rollingstone, Wolf, Surprise, Wayland, Rockfort, Desota, and several others. The Desota, which was the last to ripen of all those that bore fruit this year, was picked on Sept. 23 and was then ripe enough to ship. It was not touched at all by frost, which was rather a remarkable occurrence, although beaten last year when it was picked on Sept. 27 still unfrozen. The Desota is the best keeper of the lot, but is so late as to make it a very doubtful plum to plant in our climate. It is very prolific. The first part of our list is arranged in order of ripening, and Mr. Buchanan recommends only the first three to plant in a large way with the expectation of producing fruit for commercial purposes, running up to Forest Garden for planting less extensively.

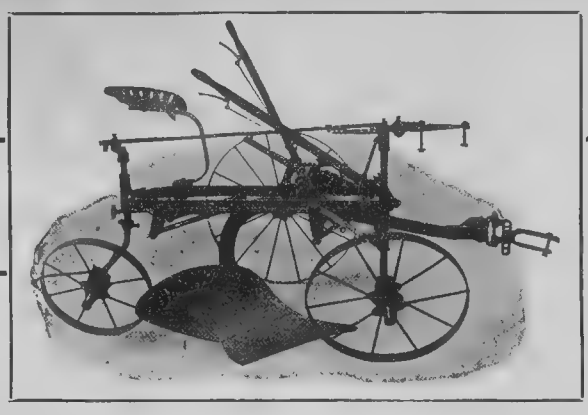
Besides the above, Mr. Buchanan had a great many plums of the native type (Prunus nigra). For years he has been making a specialty of selecting improved types of this very promising fruit, getting pits from persons all over the country who seemed to have anything of especial value on their farms, and growing seedlings from these. The company now has about 2,000 such trees, and each year a good many new ones come into bearing for the first time. Out of a row that came into fruiting this year, four trees were selected as being especially fine. Mr. Buchanan claims that the fruit from these is equal to that of any named plum that will grow here, and they ripen early in September, along with the Cheney and Mankato. They are all early, hardy and have quality, although entirely different in appearance and flavor. Dr. Saunders, of the Experimental Farms, inspected the nursery while these were ripening and was very much pleased with these new types as showing the possibility of the development of the native species of plum by rigid selection.

Besides plums, there were crabs galore, all varieties of crabs maturing their crop. Among the apples, Mr. Buchanan came across a new seedling that matured several days earlier than the Duchess of Oldenburg, and possessed very good eating qualities. The nursery was able to fruit several new seedling apple varieties this year.

The Mission of Beauty.

Our old friend, C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska, who within the past five or six years has prepared and published a manual each on the peony and the phlox, as well as writing some three or four other books on horticulture, has recently supplemented his literary productions by publishing "The Iris Manual". Especial interest to Canad-

NEW ECLIPSE PLOW



Some of our best customers wrote us before buying to say that we claimed a good deal, for our plow, and wanted us to show them why.

We like those letters, when a man takes that stand we can always satisfy him that we claim nothing that the plow will not back up.

Just one or two points here. The beams are made of the heaviest steel rolled, and will not bend or break under the severest pressure. The frame is made of high carbon channel steel, reinforced on the land axle with the same material.

The patented locking device gives you either a rigid or floating beam, as conditions require. The wheels are of special design, strongly made and if you break a spoke your blacksmith can replace it at small cost.

These are some of the reasons—there are plenty more—why we claim to have

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FOR FALL PLANTING
IN HOUSE OR GARDEN

Hyacinths Tulips Narcissi
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ALL THE BEST VARIETIES
EXTRA GOOD QUALITY

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BRANDON Est. 1883 MAN.

TREES AND SHRUBS

The best time to procure Trees is when they are dormant. Get your stock in the Fall, and bury it during the Winter in readiness for Spring.

We have this year the best procurable in TREES, SHRUBS and FRUITS

ALL GROWING RIGHT HERE

The hardiest stock at lowest prices. Write for our price list.

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WE WILL MAIL YOU A SAMPLE PACKAGE OF ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No 2

BEST $1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST

JOHN ERZINGER

McIntyre Block Winnipeg

ians may be expected to attach to this booklet on account of its dedication, the author making the following statement: "To my friend, D. H. M. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, Man., who, with voice and pen is eloquently proclaiming the gospel of beauty in the great Northwest, this manual is respectfully dedicated."

Mr. Harrison is more than a horticulturist; he is a poet. And while it is impossible for us to afford the space in this issue to review the strictly horticultural features of the work, we have pleasure in reproducing the introductory chapter, believing that the kind of vision that would enable a man to see what the author has seen is altogether too rare in this old world of ours, and also believing that our readers will thoroughly enjoy the reading of the chapter as we have done. It follows:—

THE MISSION OF BEAUTY.

The Great Florist might have clothed the world in drab but He did not. He might have made strawberries with the color of pebbles and apples look like cobble stones and given cherries the dull color of ash seed, but He wrapped the fruits in coverings of beauty with tints and shadings which are the despair of the artist. While He ministers to the tastes He also feasts the eye and inspires the soul.

Infinite art and skill were shown by the Divine Landscape Artist as in the primeval world He laid out the grand forests, lakes, prairies, mountains, streams and rivers. He might have spread the prairies with universal green, but He sprinkled them with flowers, so that when the blossom jewelled earth touched the glowing sunset sky in the far off horizon it was like each constellation a collection of immortelles to bloom forever—all that mighty expanse, where the milky way blazes with myriads of orbs, are as great bouquets held in the hand of God—yea all this glory shall be in your garden of joy as ages come and go.

"ALL THINGS ARE YOURS."

"He that overcometh shall sit with me in my throne." The promise has been fulfilled down here. One man has evolved a new kind of wheat which greatly increases the yield of the common sorts. In the dahlia, carnation, the rose, the phlox and the peony, how men have helped God. Beauty has a mission, a garden of flowers feeds the soul as a vegetable garden feeds the body.

Down here we spend a few moments, just long enough to get headed in the right direction. We will do most of our living up there and will still be young when the suns have grown old. It is well to get ready for our estate and to be prepared for the preparations in store for us and not to be out of joint with the eternal beauty and harmony.

So these homes for immortals where lives are to be moulded and shaped for more than imperial destiny should be made attractive. The eternal greed and grind should give way, just a little, for that which gives inspiration for a higher life. The hard pioneer days with the fierce struggle for an existence have passed and there is an awakening for a richer home life. Let your girls associate with the purest, sweetest, and most beautiful companions and it will have an influence on their lives. Don't expect your boy to get all of his education in the barn yard. Interest him in the front yard and make it for him a garden of beauty visiting the splendors of heaven. When He parked the forests He avoided sameness and here and there planned surprises of loveliness, as when he planted the crystal lake in its beautiful settings like a diamond on the bosom of Mother Earth. Oh! what a beautiful world He gave us before it was touched by the greed and barbarism of our civilization. On earth there is beauty everywhere. Go into the tropics and you are greeted with astonishment and delight. There are orchids for which men lay down their lives. And our greenhouses are adorned with tropic treasures.

Up in our temperate zone, forests, mountain and plain are glorified by the art of Him who hung the mantles on the suns. In the vast tundras of the North are millions of acres carpeted with delicate blossoms. Amid the desolation of winter the Aurora Borealis makes the frozen sky a canvas on which her deft fingers paint moving flower gardens of indescribable splendor. The beauty of earth is simply prophetic of the glory to be revealed—prophecies all, of the opal sea, jasper walls, iridescent gates and jewelled foundations.

Looking out over the measureless abysses of distance, reaching to shores of chaos, the universe itself rises to greet you, as in the mirage the land of Canaan rose to the gaze of Moses. Great fields, broad as the thought of God, loomed up as one vast flower garden—each star a blossoming glory—a garden of delight, then he will be a gentleman and not a boor. Let the country home of all places be the most attractive, so should the boy leave it for the city he will see that he left paradise back in the country and he will long to return.

We have given the flower lovers a manual on the peony which has gone through two editions and another on the phlox which has had a cordial reception. And now to help on the great work of home adornment we give another on the iris and wish to open for you another gate into the world of beauty. We have found but little literature on the peony and phlox and so prepared manuals for the common people. And from commendations which have come to us we are sure we have been help to thousands.

Literature on the iris is meagre; with the exception of an elaborate and somewhat expensive work of R. J. Lynch, of England, which is rather too scientific for the ordinary reader, there appears to be no work on the iris. It is our wish to bring the subject down to the reach of all and to introduce them more fully to these remarkable flowers. J. W. Manning, of Massachusetts, gave the horticulturists of that state a fine paper on the subject, probably the fullest that has been given in America.

A small portion of the Vegetable Display at the Prince Albert Fair, held before the middle of August. This was a very fine Vegetable exhibit for the time of year.

California boasts of the largest grape crop in its history.

We are too busy rushing out goods this month to write long advertisements.

We wish, however, to remind you that we are Headquarters for :

The Canadian Airmotor,
The best Wind Mill made.

The "Flour City" Traction Gasoline Engine,
The Gold Medal winner.

The Stickney line of Stationery and Portable Gasoline Engines
The simplest and best.

The Aylmer Wagon and Stock Scale, Every Farmer should have one.

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INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES.
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CANADA

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to our subscribers, advice is given free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of $1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly and briefly.

Rights of Mortgage Holder.

An Alberta Subscriber.—"If I give a mortgage on a piece of land and I am unable to pay it off when it comes due, can the man that holds the mortgage sue me for or collect pay in any other way for what the piece of land is not worth to make up the balance of the mortgage?"

Answer:—Nearly all the usual mortgage forms are drawn in terms which authorize the mortgagee to take proceedings to sell the land covered by the mortgage, and if the land does not realize the full amount due, together with costs incurred, then the mortgagee is at liberty to sue the mortgagor for the balance.

Securing Homestead for Son.

Enquirer, Sask.—"I have a son that will be fifteen in November. Could I reserve a homestead now and hold it for him until he becomes of age?"

Answer:—You cannot make any reservation for your son until he is seventeen years of age.

Hired Man Question.

A Reader, Miniota, Man.—"Can a man who is hired for the season (7 or 8 months) go away any or every night after ordinary work is done without permission, or is he supposed to stay around and be at hand if he happens to be needed?"

Answer:—This would depend upon the arrangements made when the man was hired. If nothing was said as to the matter about which you enquire then the question must be settled in the light of what is usual and customary in such cases. The man is entitled to a reasonable amount of freedom after working hours but what would be a reasonable amount depends upon the circumstances of the case and the usual custom in such employment.

Brewing Beer.

Subscriber, Sask.—"Is it necessary to procure a license in order to brew beer for home consumption? Where can malt be obtained?"

Answer:—Strictly speaking, under the terms of the statute, no person can manufacture beer even for his own consumption. Malt may be obtained from most any brewery. They regularly throw away large quantities of brewers' yeast and will ordinarily supply this free of charge if a vessel be sent along to contain it.

Lump Jaw.

Celt, Saskatchewan.—"On March 28, 1909, I agreed to buy a cow from a neighbor and on April 8 I brought her home, the agreement stipulating fall payment. On May 20 I noticed a swelling on her jaw and on the 22nd arranged for the veterinary surgeon to come up and if it was lump jaw to operate, which he did the next day, 23rd May. I asked if there would be any return of the disease. The veterinarian said "No, unless it is already grown to the bone." He afterwards told me the disease had got into the bone one inch. We notice now the lump is much in evidence again and there seems no remedy but to have her killed. She is a splendid creature and we agreed for the price, $45, which is $10 more than the usual price round here but being such a fine cow, Jersey breed, she was worth the price if in good condition. What alternative have we? Can the seller demand full price, for she must have been diseased when sold, although our neighbor did not sell her knowing it, we feel sure. He has not been spoken to on the subject yet, having been away some months."

Answer:—If as you say your neighbor sold this cow to you without knowledge of the disease then he is entitled to the full purchase price unless he guaranteed the cow to be in a perfectly sound condition. We think it likely that if you explained all the facts to this man he would be willing to compromise with you and accept a smaller amount than was originally agreed upon.

Quitting Work before Contract is Completed.

Ilaselden, Man.—"A agrees to work for B for 12 months, from middle of Dec., '08, 4 winter months at $15 and 8 summer months at $30; $300 for the year. On Aug. 5th A is telegraphed for, his wife having been killed, and he goes away at once. On Aug. 6th A writes to B that he cannot return, as circumstances arising out of his wife's death, and the subsequent care of his two children, prevent his doing so. A writes this to B, immediately, so as to give him time to get someone else before harvest. A would like to have returned to B as the place was a good one, and no fault found on either side, but the circumstances make it impossible, and though A gets other work, he is not earning as much as if he carried out his contract with B. Can A claim his full wages from B for the time he worked for him, 8 months all but one week, or can B deduct from A the extra amount he has to pay another man for harvesting? Would 4 winter months be considered as all in last winter or 3 in last winter and one in next?"

Answer:—From a strictly legal standpoint we fear that B would be entitled to deduct from A's earnings the extra amount which he would have to pay another man for doing the work which A would have done. Under the circumstances; however, we do not think that B should deduct very much and in fact we think that the court would be inclined to give A the benefit of any doubt which there might be. You know better than we do which four months farmers consider to be the winter months.

More Hired Man Questions.

Farmer, Hilton, Man.—"A man hires to a farmer for a year. Can he be compelled to work on Sundays (doing chores)? Can the farmer refuse to let him go to church once a week? Is there any law for the length of time a farmer is allowed to keep a man working? If not, what is considered the length of a common working day? What can a man do if the farmer, after his man's time is up, is unable, or refuses, to pay his wages?"

Answer:—The answers to your questions depend largely upon the terms of the hiring and, in the absence of expressed agreement, then upon what would be reasonable in view of the usual customs in the vicinity. It would seem to us to be only reasonable that such a man should work on Sundays doing the ordinary chores. It does not seem to us that these chores should occupy all the day on Sunday and therefore the man ought to be able to get away to church. There is no law as to the number of hours which a man shall work. If the farmer does not pay the wages when due the man may sue him.

The Beeston correspondent of the Wolseley News tells about a potato plant in that vicinity that yielded 57 potatoes this year. This may not be a record breaker, but it is a good performance.

The Morden Empire says:—Mr. E. D. Kerby, who has one of the best gardens in town, has a yield of potatoes that will beat anything we have yet heard of. From two potatoes, weighing one pound, he had a yield in one hill of 158 potatoes, weighing 44½ pounds. There were also a number of smaller potatoes in the hill. Mr. Kerby says that the variety is called "Snider's Best Early."

Are yours, Mr. Reader? Sometimes your whole fortune is stored in those buildings. Fire and Lightning are no respectors of persons.

"Galt" Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding are the best Fire Insurance Policy ever issued. A prevention is better than a cure—don't forget that.

The new "Galt" Shingle with its patented Gale-proof Closed-end Side-lock and continuous interlocking and over-lapping bottom lock, absolutely defies wind, rain or snow to penetrate or injure it.

Covered nailing flanges at both top and sides insure a tenacious grip of the sheathing, which no gale can loosen.

The handsome Gothic Tile pattern warrants their use on the best buildings.

"Galt" Corrugated Steel Sheets are the best made. Straight, true, close-fitting corrugations make a weather-tight roof—fire and lightning proof at the cost of a wood roof.

All "Galt" Galvanized products are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets which will last a lifetime.

Don't accept inferior goods—the "Galt Kind" cost no more than the others.

Our free Catalog "B-3" tells about these goods.

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An Endless Apron that is always ready to load. Has no small or weak parts to get out of order, and that will NOT clog.

Wheels that track, 4 in. tire, cut only one rut and lighten the draft materially.

Loaded 14 in. over the front axle. Your horses are close hitched and handle the load just so much easier.

An end-gate that forms a wind shield while spreading. A large cylinder and spring tooth rake prevent any wrenching and cleans the machine out thoroughly. Only two levers to operate machine and a boy can manage them. Other minor features—

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Shipment direct from Mills to Farmer.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

The One Cent Commission and the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Geo. Langley, M. L. A., Maymont, Sask., writes under date of Sept. 26 as follows:—

Editor of The Nor'-West Farmer.—

"In your issue of the 20th inst. you publish two letters, one from a nameless writer, and the other from Mr. John Millar.

"Regarding the latter, I am always interested in reading his letters—for this reason: A short time ago this gentleman was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission to examine into the grain trade from the viewpoint of the farmer. The outcome of that examination was a mere fizzle, and my interest in Mr. Millar's letters is because they show us why, after having a unique opportunity to serve the farmers, he so lamentably and completely failed. Any man possessing the knowledge Mr. Millar has of the history of the elevators' doings, who has not sufficient insight or foresight to see either its motive or object in *suspending* the commiisson rule was surely incapable of doing the farmers any real service as chairman of a grain commission.

"As to 'Saskatchewan Farmer,' I first respectfully submit this: While a principle may be discussed with evidence for or against by parties using a pen name, with perfect good taste, on the other hand where names are introduced and unworthy motives are imputed, without even sustaining evidence, the writer should in fairness declare his identity. To withhold his name is cowardly, it is on a par with throwing mud from behind a wall, and to use a journal of such high repute as The Nor'-West Farmer for such a purpose is unfair to yourself, Mr. Editor, while it further breeds suspicion against farmers in this province who would on no account be guilty of doing such a thing. One might even suspect government officials who are taking a comfortable salary.

"So far as the suspension of the cent a bushel rule is concerned, the governing body and the shareholders generally of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. have treated this move of the elevator interest in the Exchange as a blow especially aimed at their company; and as far as I have been able to ascertain it is its object and not its principle that we have denounced.

"I do not think that anyone who has kept himself informed of the progress of the company, and the move of events since the company was incorporated, can reasonably profess ignorance of its doings or its purpose; it is what it professes to be, an attempt at the co-operative marketing of grain, based upon the principle that every unfair charge made against the grain in the act of marketing is to its smallest fraction charged against the farmer. The Company's constitution is so fixed that it is not in name only but in fullest reality a farmers' company, and its governing body is so chosen as to represent not a money investment, but the scattered farming industry of Western Canada. In the past it has appealed to the farmers outside its shareholders on the ground of a common interest.

ITS RELATION TO THE GRAIN EXCHANGE.

It had its birth in a protest, not against the Grain Exchange as a trading concern, but against what it saw was the monopolistic tendency of the Exchange. That it had taken a correct view of the Exchange was speedily made manifest, as the managers of the Company found that the Exchange had so completely fenced in the route through which grain is carried from the western wheatfield to Great Britain, the market of the western farmer, that the farmer of Western Canada could not get his own grain to market without the permission of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The small group of aggressive farmers who acted together in starting the company found that admission to the Exchange was the only means of commencing business at all; and the Company's conduct leaves it open to no charge of disloyalty since their first association with the Exchange; revolt there may have been, but revolt and disloyalty are two different things. It was the intention of the Company to *handle grain for cost plus expenses* and fair interest, and the Grain Exchange used the whole of its strength to prevent this being done, stating as its reason that the cent a bushel was for the special protection of the farmer, and further emphasized it by declaring the charge fair and reasonable.

"The question, "Can the G. G. G. Co. be loyal to the Grain Exchange?" is easily answered. In so far as the Exchange is a trading body, yes; in so far as they are seeking to create a monopoly, no; and this for the reason that the Company's very organization is a protest against monopoly. Along this line the presence of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. stands as a menace to the exchange. That is what the Company exists for, and upon this ground it appeals, and justly appeals, to the great body of farmers for support; and the thinking farmers of the West who are not so blind to the law of consequences as 'Saskatchewan Farmer' is, are responding, and I believe will in much larger numbers continue to respond, to the Company's appeal. 'Saskatchewan Farmer' has a perfect right in this free country to believe that his elevator protegees are charging less commission out of their love for the poor farmer, but the credulous school of which he appears a teacher is not so numerous as it erstwhile was. The reasoning together promoted by the Grain Growers' Association—not promoted, by the way, by salaries—is bearing fruit; the wolf in sheep's clothing no longer leads the great body of our people, although he perchance catches a 'Saskatchewan Farmer' once in awhile.

" 'Saskatchewan Farmer' gibes at the salaries paid to officers of the Company. It is queer watching the antics of those who through the press criticise the doings of the organized farmers. One will write and demand: Why do you ask the government to do this or that? Why don't you be men and do it yourselves if you want it done? And when, so to speak, taking their lives in their hands, they *do* as the G. G. G. Co. have done, then the donoughts like 'S. F.' rush into print crying 'Oh fie! look at their salaries!!' I am aware, as we all are, that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is a commercial concern, and, further, I am not ashamed to state in the most public way my personal opinion that if you have good responsible work to be done, and want a man capable of doing it, what you have to do is to pay a salary that will get him and keep him. I will not insult the bewildered intelligence of a 'Saskatchewan Farmer' by supposing that he thinks the manager of an elevator company does his little stunt for love, and it may be that if 'S. F.' thinks again he may—and it will be the truth—discover that the salaries of all the elevator companies come out of the farmer.

"I know a little of the inside working of the thing, and can tell the farmers of Western Canada that if ever the inside history of the G. G. G. Co. is written it will reveal a story of devotion on the part of some of the men 'S. F.' names not far from the heroic.

"I will conclude this somewhat lengthy letter by referring to Mr. Millar's statement that it is stated from sundry platforms that the farmers who ship through the G. G. G. Co. get two or three cents a bushel more than if shipping elsewhere. He does not say that he heard this. Had he done so, I should not question his statement.

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are made of the **best** heavy galvanized corrugated sheet steel.

They are round in shape and easily and quickly erected—every sheet being curved before shipping, making the erection of the granary simply a matter of fitting the sheets together.

Take care of this season's crops—a "Metallic" Portable Granary can be shipped you **immediately** upon receipt of your order—no time lost.

A "Metallic" Portable Granary is a positive insurance against **fire, lightning** and all **weather tests**—and while much stronger than a wooden granary, weighs only one-third as much, making it easy to move.

Your grain is also protected from the ravages of destructive vermin—gophers, rats, mice, etc.

Write us to-day. We will be pleased to give you full information—or better send in your order for one at once. Our guarantee is behind every granary.

Our catalogue, No. 80, tells you how to make your farm buildings fire and weather-proof—a post card will bring it.

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JUST ARRIVED

AT OUR STABLES, IN BRANDON

The finest lot of **BIG SIZED MARES** that ever left the Docks in Glasgow, Scotland, for a long time.

All carefully selected by a member of the Firm. Also CLYDESDALES and HACKNEY STALLIONS, sired by the best horses the world has ever known. We would be pleased to show them to you so that you can judge for yourself before purchasing. Prices moderate and terms reasonable.

Write us for catalogue containing full particulars.

480 ACRES of the FINEST LAND close to Brandon for sale.

A Sale will be announced later.

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Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1908, $5,358,164.00
Assets - - - $137,625.27
Cash Rserve, Assets - - - - $59,517.31

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What we do claim is this, that when cash prices on the Exchange were dropping below export values, our manager, by bids on the Exchange to fill export orders, held the price from one to three cents higher than it otherwise would have been, in which benefit all the farmers of the West stood to share. This is what we have stated, and what no doubt Mr. Millar has heard.

"I have no doubt the many grain growers who read The Nor'-West Farmer will be glad to hear that up to the present the proportion of wheat going to the G. G. G. Co. far exceeds the Company's highest expectations."

Commends Our Editorial.

F. M. Gates, Fillmore, Sask., Vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, writes:— "Permit me to say that I consider the editorial comment in your issue of the 20th September, 1909, on "The one cent commission rule" as eminently fair and sensible.

"Why 'Saskatchewan Farmer' should write in the carping spirit in which he does with reference to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. I cannot understand. Does he not grasp the fact that it is a co-operative institution from which hundreds—aye, thousands—are receiving benefit, and by the earnings of which educational and other work in the farmers' interest is being accomplished, besides paying the generous (?) salaries to which he aludes?

"The men of whom he complains admit frankly that one cent per bushel is more than sufficient to defray expenses, but advise its continuance for reasons of policy, and because funds are necessary for its other work, not putting in their own pockets the surplus, but returning it to the shareholders.

"I am surprised and sorry to see Mr. John Millar joining in the attempt to belittle the work of the G. G. G. Co., for no man should be better aware of the good work they have done and are doing. If Mr. Millar will take advice from his friends, he will cease making challenges, recognize good work, and help the cause along."

A Criticism of our Editorial on the One Cent Commission Rule.

H. A. Fraser, formerly of Hamiota, now of Winnipeg, writes us as follows: *Editor Nor'-West Farmer—*

"In your issue of Sept. 20 appears an editorial on the abolition of the one cent commission rule for handling grain this year. The article, you frankly state, is written in sympathy with your correspondent who has allowed himself to be either made a tool of by the elevator interests, or else is profoundly innocent and ignorant of the true conditions under which the whole farming community are laboring at the present time.

"After reading 'Saskatchewan Farmer's' letter we are forced to the conclusion that he is probably of the first mentioned class, the innocents who have always sold on the street or probably got so far as to load his grain into the car, then sold to the local elevator man, who is always instructed to plaster taffy over the innocents in the shape of plausible looking yarns, chief among which this year is the one cent commission, which we are willing to admit has and will be a direct saving to the farmer who is not a member of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of $10 per thousand bushel car. But it will only apply to wheat loaded direct, not put through an elevator. But let us for a moment suppose we were all innocents and took the offered bait, thereby killing the G.G.G.Co. (who even the 'S. F.' is willing to admit have done good service in hastening his millenium), then are we not exactly in the same place we were in 14 years or more ago, when instead of getting within one cent of the proper Fort William prices, we were paid with anywhere from 8 to 25 cents below it by these very same philanthropists who are today willing to pay anything if they could only discourage the farmers from patronizing the G.G.G.Co.

"As a lifelong friend of The Nor'-West Farmer, I was very sorry to read in its editorial page any reflection on the above Company, knowing that you at least are conversant with the facts, and cannot be excused by ignorance like 'S. F.' I would not like to assert that The Nor'-West Farmer has any ill feelings against the G. G. G. Co., or any particular intention of knifing them, but cannot help but regard the article complained of as a hard crack, though clothed with a glove.

"We are willing to admit that in 1906 and 1907 the members of the Grain Growers' Association were of the opinion that the said one cent rule was injurious to our interests. As you state further in your article, through the help of the G. G. G. Co. we have found out different. At that time nearly all of us were in the same position that 'S. F.' appears to be in now, simply because we were both innocent and ignorant of the true conditions. The fact that the milling companies at that time charged us $10 per car for buying our wheat appeared a great injustice. Now we have found out that were it not for the commission men the charge would have been anywhere from $25 to $50, according to the gullibility of the farmer. Then since it is known, and acknowledged by all, that commission firms are a necessity, it should also be admitted that they should be allowed a proper compensation for their services. And although it is known and not denied that the G. G. G. Co. have made very large dividends for their shareholders, that does not say that all the commission firms have made the same.

"The Nor'-West Farmer might also have drawn attention to the fact that although the members of the Company are charged $10 per car, $5 of that, or more, is refunded in the form of dividend. Of course the non-members do not participate in this refund, but did they ever get any refund, or anything else, from any other firm?

"Further on in the article the editor admits that the rule was made to suit the elevator interests alone, and that they are out for their own good alone, and that the abolition of the rule is intended to lessen competition, and corral business for a few elevator concerns.

"Then why the surprise at the Grain Growers' Co. opposing the abolition of the rule? Are not the other commission firms opposing it just as hard? Read Thompson, Sons & Co's. advertisement in The Nor'-West Farmer and other papers.

"It is useless to try to deny that the action of the elevator companies in striking out the rule was taken for the express purpose of crippling the G. G. G. Co. Of course the other commission firms had to be hit at the same time. Notice the different feeling existing now between the commission

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firms mentioned and the elevator interests, compared with their feeling at the time of the conference of reeves in June, 1907.

"If the article is correct when it says the other commission firms have not made money too fast, that they have always done a square business, etc., then The Nor'-West Farmer should hold up the principle of paying them their just dues, instead of attacking them indirectly in order to get a crack at the G. G. G. Co. No, Mr. Editor, you are in much the same position as Saul of Tarsus, "it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

"Stay with the last sentence in your article, as it applies to the G. G. G. Co. exactly. You might also mention the fact that all the commission firms are handling oats this year for a half cent."

REPLY BY THE EDITOR.

That the strenuosity of fall work has so hurried Mr. Fraser in his reading that he did not catch the real meaning of what we had to say, is the only theory upon which we can understand how one with his intelligence should have so completely missed the mark of an article written in such straightforward, frank fashion as the one to which he objects. Knowing Mr. Fraser to be an honorable gentleman, we shall almost expect that when he reads his own letter in print, and then turns back and reads our editorial anew, he will own up that his objections were directed not against what the editorial contained but against what he thought it contained.

In the first place, we did *not* frankly admit that we wrote in sympathy with "Saskatchewan Farmer's" letter. In fact, in many respects we hold entirely different views from its writer. But we did say that his letter "touches upon" the question that we proposed to discuss. To use such a letter from a correspondent to introduce a discussion is not necessarily an endorsement of its contents; Mr. Fraser uses our editorial as a means to introduce his views. But it is plain to anyone that he has not thus endorsed our editorial.

Mr. Fraser charges us with casting reflections on the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and thinks that we have hit them a hard crack. We have done nothing of the kind, and Mr. Fraser fails to point out in what particular statement or contention he finds this blow. Speaking of their success we did say: "We are glad of this. Co-operative marketing among producers is a fine thing and should be encouraged." This presents, in a few words, our feelings toward that company.

Then Mr. Fraser credits us with saying that the Grain Growers' Association has found, through the help of the G. G. G. Co., that they made a mistake in objecting to the principle of the one cent commission rule in 1906 and 1907! We made no such statement, and our article contains absolutely nothing that would suggest that we believed that it had been proven that the principle of a set commission was right. We expressed renewed endorsement of the principle of free competition and no solidly fixed charges, to which principle the Grain Growers Association pledged itself three or four years ago. So far as we are aware, the Association has not yet formulated any revision of its policy on this point.

Probably Mr. Fraser draws about as near as he comes to the real heart of the controversy in the following sentence: 'Since it is known and acknowledged by all that commission firms are a necessity, it should also be admitted that they should be allowed a proper compensation for their services.' That we believe that the commission firms have helped the market very greatly in the past is set forth in our article as plainly as anything can be. That we further think they will perform an equally valuable function in the future we also made as plain as our use of the language would permit. So far Mr. Fraser and The Nor'-West Farmer seem to travel together. But if, by his statement that they should be allowed a proper compensation for their services, Mr. Fraser means that the farmers ought to be asked to endorse the setting of a fixed commission rule on the Exchange, then his views and our own fail to coincide. The principle of protection is one that very seldom invades either politics or business to the benefit of the farmer. If the commission firms can show to the farmer that it will pay him to give them a cent a bushel on wheat for the service of selling — and we are sure they can—then they will be able to retain for commission selling its legitimate place in the grain trade. If they cannot make it worth while for the farmer to support them, they should go out of business and stay out until such time as there was again a profitable field for them to occupy. This may sound cold-blooded and heartless, but it is only putting in the concrete the old law of *quid pro quo*, or equivalent value for value, upon which the whole commercial structure of this old world is today based.

If there can be said to be a point to Mr. Fraser's letter, we should say that he is arguing in favor of the protective policy, in the Grain Exchange, of an enforced commission charge; and that he further maintains that this is necessary to preserve the interests of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. If this is his argument, then Mr. Fraser with his own pen writes his own reply in the last paragraph of his letter. We said (speaking of any worthy commission firm) "it is worthy of further patronage, and will quite likely be able to keep its head well above water no matter what spectacular manoeuvre the elevator contingent may present." This, Mr. Fraser says, applies to the G. G. G. Co. exactly. If this be true—if it is true that even this one company, not to mention any other, can meet with success the breaking down of the commission rule by the elevator people—then is it not proven that successful business by independent concerns can be carried on on a basis that is entirely devoid of even the appearance of protection?

As to our trying to "get a crack at the G. G. G. Co." and supporting the elevator interests in doing so, no construction of our article could be further from the right. We believe that the move in eliminating the commission rule was taken by the elevator interests in the purely selfish desire to crush out the competition of the commission dealers in general, and probably the G. G. G. Co. in particular. Our former article was as plain as could be on that point. In fact, the burden of its arguments was to show how, by taking a reasonable intermediate course, the farmers of the country might save themselves, on the one hand, from the humiliation of violating a principle to which they were committed, or, on the other hand, accepting without question the proposal to deal direct and at all times with the elevator interests, thus eliminating from the grain market the beneficial competitive factor represented by the commission trade.

In the unsettled state of public thought on this matter, we made an honest attempt to put all sides of the question fairly and fearlessly before our readers, and we feel that although a few of them may have misunderstood, most of them appreciate the benefit of such a service. To any who are not satisfied, we simply commend our former editorial for a second and more careful reading.

An Open Letter.

Open Letter No. 2 to the Canadian Public in Connection with the Awards Given in the Motor Contest at the Recent Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

O. B. Kinnard, president of the Kinnard-Haines Co., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:—

"Mr. H. E. Lambe, in his open letter published in the August 5th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, practically states that the inspiration of the letter was the injustice done his firm, Marshall, Sons Co., Ltd., Gainsborough, England. I am of the opinion that he will find, after a careful reading of his letter, that the average farmer whether a citizen of Canada or the United States, will arrive at the conclusion

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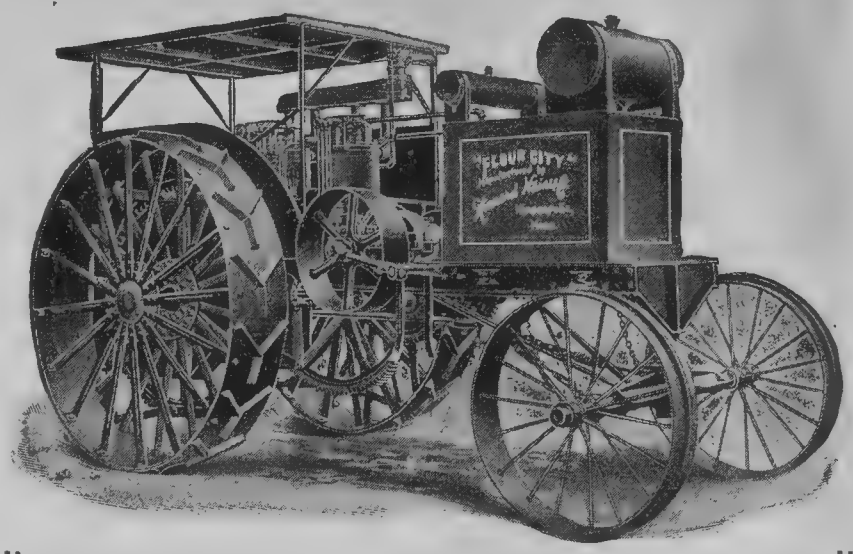

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Maryfield, Sask.,
August 23rd, 1909.

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DEAR SIRS,—I have great pleasure in writing to the effect that the 30 h.p. "Flour City" Kinnard-Haines outfit we bought from you has been highly satisfactory in every way. She pulls her eight Cockshutt 14-in. plows with comparative ease in Summer fallowing, surprising me at the way she takes the hills, some being quite steep. The jar of the stones do not seem to affect her gearing at all. Lastly, what pleases me most, she will take any slough with a good grass bottom, even if it has a little water in it.

Concluding, I may say that we are more than satisfied with the outfit, having ploughed over 300 acres in less than 3 weeks, with no trouble. If anyone in Saskatchewan should require any further information, I should be only too pleased to tender same, as the gasoline traction has come to stay, especially the "Flour City," twice Gold Medal winner at the Winnipeg Fair.

Wishing you all success,

Yours truly, (Signed) FRANK E. HOPKINS.

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that the letter was inspired by the fact that Mr. Lambe's physical make-up is such that he is unable to take an honest defeat with good grace, as a true sportsman should. Instead, his letter would indicate that he is endeavoring to give the general public an imitation of the "booby school boy" who runs to teacher and tells her that the other boys play too roughly.

"The innocence of Mr. Lambe in his effort to place his case before the public is, to say the least, amusing. Mr. Lambe's shaft of criticism is first aimed at my entry, No. 13. A word of explanation regarding the brake test of this entry is probably due the judges of the contest. I was informed by one of the judges that it required 3 h. p. to overcome the friction of the brake, and I very naturally supposed that this would be added to the horse-power determined by the dynamometer measurement in arriving at the horse power the engine was developing; and when I was informed by the judges that the dynamometer was indicating 29.7 horse power at the beginning of the brake test of my entry No. 13, I concluded that this amount, plus the 3 h.p. brake friction, would give me 32.7 h.p., a sufficient amount to place me in class C, where I supposed until I saw the printed record I was classed.

"However, it seems to me that Mr. Lambe is the last man to complain of this error in judgment on my part (I was subsequently informed that the 3 h. p. was not credited to any of the contestants), as in case my No. 13 had been placed in class C, Mr. Lambe would evidently not have received even the silver medal. A reference to the judges' record shows that Mr. Lambe's entry No. 8 has only 102 points to its credit, while my No. 13 has 105.8 points.

"Referring to his entry No. 12, which was a two cylinder engine, and which he claimed tested over 30 horse power, how is it that the records show a complete failure in the brake test of this engine? And if Mr. Lambe claims superiority for this two cylinder engine over my entry No. 13, how it is that in the hauling test the records show that he only pulled a load of 13,870 lbs. with an average draw-bar pull of 1,650 a distance of 21,440 ft. in 111½ minutes, with a fuel consumption of 10.2 gallons of gasoline and a water consumption of 28 gallons; while my entry No. 13 pulled 19,480 lbs. with a draw-bar pull of 2,390 lbs. a distance of 24,120 ft. in 98 minutes, with a fuel consumption of 6.93 gallons of gasoline and a water consumption of 12 gallons?

"A comparison of the records in the plowing contests of these two engines is still more to the discredit of Mr. Lambes' entry No. 12. He pulled five 14-in. plows for a period of 103 minutes, plowing only 1.59 acres, and consumed 4.99 gallons of gasoline per acre, while my entry No. 13 pulled six 14-in. plows for a period of 101 minutes, plowing 2.55 acres, and consumed only 2.41 gallons of gasoline per acre, or something less than one-half the amount of fuel per acre that his entry No. 12 required, and if, in actual practice in the field, but little more than one-half the labor cost per acre. And the fuel and labor are features to which the average Canadian farmer will unquestionably give careful consideration.

"Further comment as to the relative merit of these two engines is unnecessary.

"Referring now to the comparison referred to by Mr. Lambe in his letter between his entry No. 8 and my entry No. 16 (his large size engine and my large size engine in the contest), I am inclined to think that the general public will conclude that Mr. Lambe got all that was coming to him when he got the silver medal. If in the brake test he saw fit to crowd his engine to its extreme limit of capacity, and I thought it proper to operate my engine at a comfortable load and a load that could be maintained in actual work all day long, it was simply an exercise of judgment on his part, as well as on my own, as to what is the proper method to pursue in the conducting of a test of that nature. And a reference to the records will show that he was only able to show 7.6 h. p. hours per unit of fuel, while I showed 8.4. Another case where further comment is unnecessary.

"To those who are familiar with the unfair method attempted to be pursued in the hauling contest of Mr. Lambe's No. 8 entry, it would seem that the less he said about that contest, and the less he criticises the fairness of the judges, the better off he would be. While I was not a personal observer, I was informed by several of the contestants, as well as by my own engineer, that in this test Mr. Lambe's entry No. 8 attempted to haul his own 25 h.p. steam engine as his load, and had steam up on the hauled engine, and was using steam to assist him over hard places, and only desisted when detected in the act and was required by the judges to put his 25 h.p. steam engine in a condition that would make it impossible that assistance could be secured from the steam engine when difficulty was encountered on the course.

"Is friend Lambe in a position to discover the beam in the eyes of the judges, or in my eye, with such a large mote in his own eye? Is he the person to charge the judges with prejudice and lack of honesty and integrity? He would better leave that to someone whose skirts are clear.

"The plowing contest as between these two engines, Mr. Lambe's No. 6 and my No. 16, also affords some very interesting comparisons. While both engines pulled eight 14-inch plows, accomplishing practically the same amount of acreage in the same time, according to the records, Mr. Lambe's engine required 3.77 gallons of gasoline per acre, while my engine required only 2.48 gallons per acre. In other words, Mr. Lambe's engine used more than 50 per cent more gasoline per acre than my engine in breaking. His average depth of plowing was no greater and the quality of the work done no better, and his furrows were not as straight. Is not that a comparison that is of material interest to the farmers of Canada, or in fact any country?

"Mr. Lambe accuses the judges of inaccuracy regarding the record of his draw-bar pull at plowing, claiming the record should read 8,000 lbs. instead of 5,500 lbs. Does Mr. Lambe expect anyone familiar with the power required to pull a 14-inch plow to believe that it requires 1,000 lbs. draw-bar pull to handle a 14-inch plow, when 650 to 700 lbs. was the average draw-bar pull required per plow of all the others used in the contest? I am inclined to think the makers of the plow he used would take issue with him regarding such a claim, and they surely would be justified in demurring to his claim.

"In his letter Mr. Lambe assures the public that he is going to send a copy of the same to several high officials in England, also publish in all the great London papers. Does he purpose invoking the power of Great Britain to assist him in tearing away the well earned gold medal honestly won by the Kinnard-Haines Co. in the contest referred to? Please don't, Mr. Lambe, That great and influential company you represent as having 400 or 500 gold medals now in its possession surely will not begrudge us the two we have won at Winnipeg two years in succession.

"In conclusion I will say that the most amusing part of Mr. Lambe's letter is the postscript wherein he states "he has just learned that his engine has won the gold medal at Brandon." I heartily congratulate Mr. Lambe on his well earned victory in that contest. A reference to the official report discloses the fact that his was the only entry in class C—a most glorious victory. I am wondering how many of the 400 or 500 medals he refers to as having been won by his firm were won in such terrific tests as the one he was engaged in at Brandon.

"Just one word of advice to Mr. Lambe: Don't take the Canadian farmer for a fool. He is nothing of the kind; he is a reading and thinking man, and I, too, am willing to leave the verdict with him. But, unlike Mr. Lambe, I will say that instead of publicly accusing the judges in the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of unfairness, inaccuracy and prejudice, it is my opinion that no set of judges ever displayed more fairness, honesty and integrity than did the judges who conducted and decided that contest."

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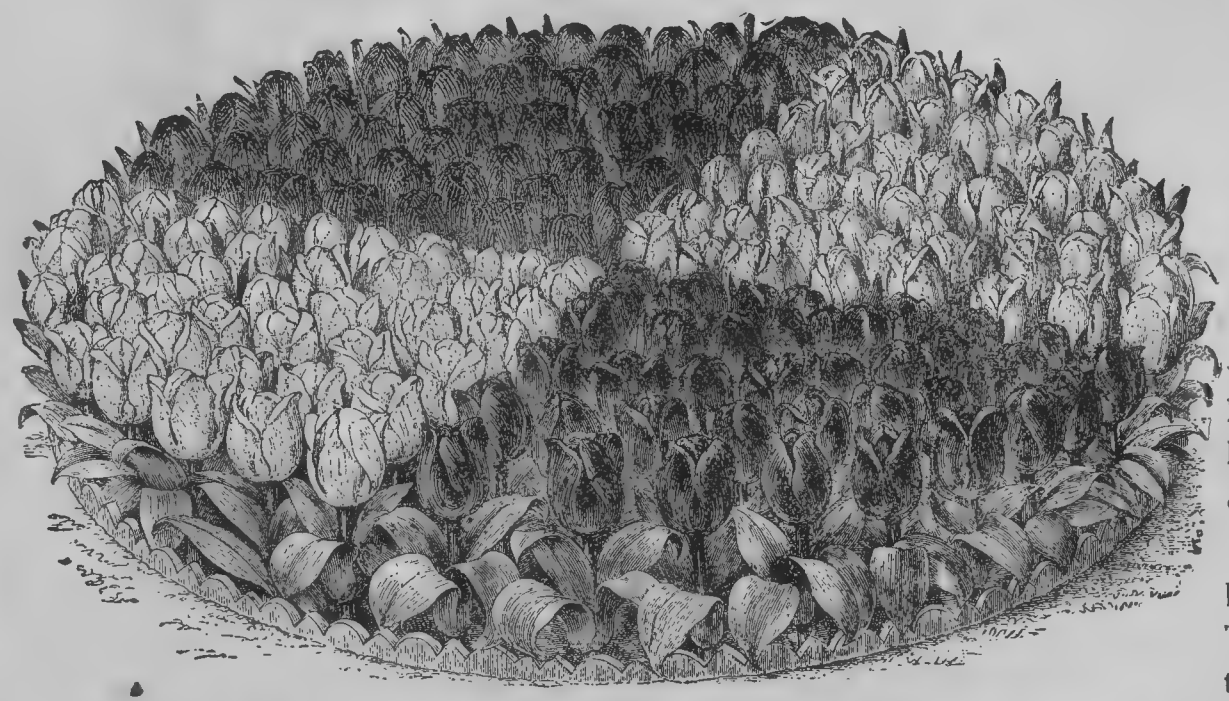

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Expert Testimony as to Efficiency of Track Scale for Weighing Wheat.

In another column we refer to the efforts being put forth by D. D. Campbell, of Winnipeg, to ascertain the comparative reliability of the track scale for wheat weighing as compared with the hopper scale. At the terminal elevators at present the grain cars are cleaned out, the grain falls into a hopper and is elevated to the top of the elevator, and there weighed in a hopper scale. With the track scale the car is weighed, contents and all, then the grain is taken out and the empty car weighed. In reply to an enquiry sent to an expert in Minnesota, who is famliiar with both systems, Mr. Campbell has in his possession the following letter:—

"Replying to your enquiry of recent date regarding our exeperience as to the relative merit of the hopper scale and track scale in grain handling, I will say that taken as a weighing machine alone, without any of the surrounding conditions that effect results in weight, either type of machine will give accurate results. But the argument cannot end there, for with the hopper scale there are many factors that make error or incorrect weights possible that do not enter into the question when track scales are used. The unloading pit, elevator boot, elevator leg, any possible turn spouts at head of leg, all garner troubles of which there are many, with which, as an experienced grain handler you are familiar, as well as all scale hopper troubles, even after all grain might be propery elevated from car into scale hopper, make a list of error possibilities that require the utmost watchfulness to avoid incorrect weights when weighing is done upon a hopper scale, especially if said hopper scale is located in cupola of elevator.

"It is true, of course, that a track scale has possibilities of trouble also; but with the track scale the care required is centred on the scale as a weighing machine alone, for all the foregoing conditions that enter into the hopper scale weighing, as far as house construction are concerned, are absent.

"With the modern type of track scale, built upon an unyielding foundation of steel upon solid concrete, said scale protected from the wind and weather by a proper shed, it is my own private opinion that the chance for error as against the best construction of hopper scale equipment would be about 1 to 4. But, as I stated above, this means that the track scale must be built with the greatest of care as to foundation conditions, for it is a heavier machine than the hopper scale and subject to more severe usage because the greater tonnage imposed upon it.

"I trust that I have made myself clear to you in this matter, for it is a subject that could be discussed technically almost ad infinitum."

Geo. Lane's Percherons Win at Seattle.

Just as we are going to press we have received word that the Percheron stud of Geo. Lane and Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Pekisko, Alberta, have made some rather sweeping winnings at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. In all it is reported that sixteen first prizes were secured, included among which were six first prizes in the female classes, also grand champion and reserve championship mare. Twelve first prizes were secured with their string of stallions along with the grand championship which was awarded to Halifax, just recently purchased by Mr. Lane from Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon, and which was this year's grand champion Percheron stallion at Winnipeg, Bandon, and Regina. These winnings should do much to turn attention to the West as a horse growing country and are a distinct credit to both the firms of Lane and Gordon, Ironsides & Fares and to Colquhoun and Beattie which latter firm brought the horse Halifax out in such excellent bloom at the western fairs this summer.

New Professor of Chemistry at Manitoba Agricultural College.

We are glad to present herewith a half tone of Dr. G. W. Morden, the new professor of chemistry at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Dr. Morden is eminently fitted for this growing department of the College, having graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, from which

G. W. Morden, M. A., Ph. D., Doct. Eng., Prof. Chemistry, newly added to the Staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

institution he obtained his B. A. and M. A. degrees with first class honors in Chemistry and Natural Science. He later spent twelve years in the high schools and college institutes of Ontario, three years in George School near Philadelphia, took post-graduate work, a term of research work at Harvard, a year at the University of Pennsylvania, and a year at the Technical Institute at Karlshme, Germany. He obtained from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and from the Technical Institute the degree of Doctor of Engineering. His reserach work in Germany included a study of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by electrical means, a problem of great interest to agriculturists on account of the means it affords of returning nitrogen to the soil. Dr. Morden has been at the college for over a month and will be a valuable addition to the teaching force when the school term opens.

L. J. Smith, the newly-appointed Professor of Farm Mechanics and Engineering at the Manitoba Agricultural College, reference to whose coming to the College was made in our last issue.

The Iris is a new booklet published by the well-known horticultural author, C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska. It contains 36 pages, 8½x5¾ inches, and deals very fully with the iris. This is the first popular treatise on this flower to be presented to the English reading public. The price is 25 cents, for which amount it may be had through this office.

The Children's Aid Society at Winnipeg have at present in their care a girl of 17 or 18 years whom they desire to place out in a good home in the country. She is a good worker and can make herself very useful, having already been eight years on a farm with the same family. She is healthy and strong in body, but mentally she is a little weak, and consequently requires sympathetic and tactful care. She would do well in a family where there are no young children and where she would be treated kindly.

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Lead packets only.

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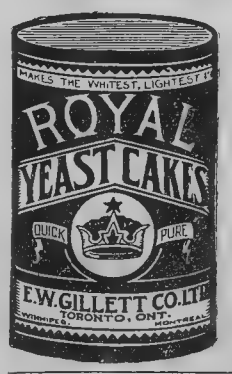

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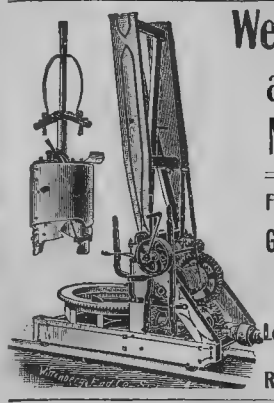

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Send $1 receive 4 wool remnants suitable for Boys' knee pants, up to 11 years. Give age and we will cut pants free; add 20c. for postage. **N. Southcott & Co, 9 Coote Block, London, Ont.**

LEASING OF LANDS The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of $1.50. All enquires must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Possible but Improbable.

Perplexed, Sask.—"Mare ten years old, bred to horse in May, cast foal Aug. 30th. Mare looks as if she might be carrying another yet. Reason for thinking so is that she had two services in same heat. Would it be possible for mare to lose one of twins and still retain the other and foal all right? Should I breed again now to get fall colt next year, as she is a valuable animal? Would trying her to horse make her cast the other foal if she had one?"

Answer.—It has sometimes happened to a mare to slip one colt and carry the other to the full term but it is a rare occurrence. You had better have a veterinary surgeon make a rectal examination and find out for certain if there is a colt in her. This would be without danger to the mare or the foal if there is one.

Purpura Haemorrhagica.

G. L. R., Eagleton, Man.—"I had an eleven-year old mare; worked her from Monday until Saturday night on the binder. When fed on Sunday morning at five she was all right; at quarter to seven when bringing her out to water she was a little lame on left hind leg; one hour afterwards it had swelled to twice its natural size and the mare could not walk. She was in great pain, veins swelling to a great size. She would not eat. After this, in the afternoon, the righ hind leg began o swell and at seven at night both legs were as large as a yearling colt's body. At five on Sundy morning the mare died, apparently without a struggle. As soon as dead, the body swelled three times its ordinary size; mare was never sick before."

Answer.—This very fatal disease is a form of blood poisoning and your mare had a remarkably severe attack.

Swollen Udder.

R. E. F., Deepdale, Man.—"I have a milking cow which has an udder trouble. She will be all right perhaps in the morning but at night one quarter of her udder will be swollen. It is nearly always the same back quarter, but once it was the front quarter, on the same side. The udder becomes feverish, is painful and the milk from that teat is stringy but not bloody. The swelling lasts only one night and then disappears for several days. The milk will be all right until the trouble returns."

Answer.—Give the cow a tablespoonful of powdered hyposulphite of soda twice a day in a bran mash and rub the udder well with camphorated oil.

Blemish from Wire Cut.

R. B., Graysville.—"What is the best treatment for a blemish on colt's foot below the fetlock, caused by barb wire cut. Cut has healed up but foot is still large between hoof and fetlock joint."

Answer.—The scar will probably always remain but the swelling may be reduced by painting the part with strong iodine liniment every second day. The hair should be removed first.

Rickets.

S. Z., Lashburn, Sask.—"I have ten pigs about four months old. One of them got lame some time ago. I did not think anything of it, but it kept getting worse so I took it away from the rest. At the same time I noticed two more starting the same as the first one. They get lumps on their legs like spavins or splints on a horse. The pigs are not gaining any in flesh but are losing. The first one got so it could hardly get up or walk. They have a pen 8 x 10, also a yard 10 x 16., clean and dry, also another lot. Some of them have lumps on their legs. I have seen foundered pigs but have never seen anything like this before."

Answer.—This disease is caused by faulty nutrition. The food is either wanting in some of the materials necessary for the growth of the body, or else through some defect in the body itself, it is unable to make use of the materials in the food. In either case the result is the same: the bones are soft and swollen and the natural growth does not take place. Whatever feed the pigs have been getting, it should be changed, and if possible some fresh milk, either whole or skimmed, added to the ration. A teaspoonful of bone meal in each feed is often beneficial.

The Telephone Question.

"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is the title of a boooklet issued by the Northern Electric & Manufacturing Co., Montreal. The book is comprehensive in character and very informative. It treats of a subject vitally important to the farmer, and makes clear that rural telephones are "an inexpensive necessity". Every fine point in the construction of a rural telephone line is explained carefully and clearly, and the illustrations, accompanying the text, bring the points home with double emphasis. It is amazing how the phone has "caught on". Farmers might dream about street cars or suburban lines, acting as antidotes for the loneliness of country life, but the telephone was the first tangible factor to bring voices together—so near, yet so far away— with all the advantages accruing to such possibilities in the city. This booklet laying bare the telephone question as it confronts farmers, is sent free on request. It's certainly worth reading.

Highland Park College.

The new school at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, has opened with an increased attendence in all departments of the college, there being 120 more students at the opening of this school year than at the opening of the school one year ago.

In addition to the regular courses maintained a year ago, however, two new courses have been established that have brought quite a number of students into the school. One is an evening Law School, and the other is the Automobile course that has been established in the Engineering Department. There has been such a demand for automobile machinists that the school was forced to establish a department of Automobile Engineering. Already quite a number of students have registered in this department. The regular established departments of the school were never in a more flourishing condition. The College of Liberal Arts shows an increase of about 20%. The Normal College, the College of Music, the College of Engineering, the College of Pharmacy, and the College of Commerce, including the business, Shorthand, Telegraph and Pen Art Departments are now thoroughly organized with the largest and most enthusiastic classes they have ever had.

During the past year, something like $15,000.00 was spent in general improvements. No school in the country draws its students from a larger territory than Highland Park College. Students are registered from Pangor, Maine, several from New York, several from Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and from all the central and western states, also from Mexico, Cuba, and a few foreign countries.

A special fall term opens October 18th. This is arranged especially for those who are unable to take up work September 7th.

John Geddes,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

You will ship to me again if you ship to me once.

WRITE:

214 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Branch Office: LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Country Life With Educational and Social Advantages of a **Great City**

by cultivating a 20-acre block of rich black loam—no such wealth producing vegetable soil in Manitoba—

G. W. Andrews

has secured one of the best land bargains in Western Canada, which he will dispose of in 20-acre blocks on easy terms to desirable parties. **This exceptional opportunity is within nine miles of Winnipeg,** in the S.W. ¼-24-11-4E, on which are convenient spur track shipping facilities, telephone, schools, and every social advantage which would make the place an ideal one for home building all centre round the spot.

The Place was made for a Market Garden

and Winnipeg urgently needs all that it will produce. Price $60 per acre, ⅓rd cash, balance arranged to suit purchaser.

Sold in 20-acre Blocks Only.

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WRITE TO ME ABOUT IT

and if I do not succeed in convincing you, by a preponderance of evidence, that you can make more money by investing a few dollars in Marconi Wireless Telegraph stock than by any other use to which you can put your money, you will at least have gained a great deal of very useful and beneficial information. You will be under no obligation to me—I want you to know all about it, whether you buy stock or not. Primarily, of course, my object is to sell stock, but I will not expect you to buy unless your own intelligent judgment tells you it is the proper thing to do. All I ask is a hearing. If the facts I present do not satisfy you that it is a safe, sound, conservative and highly profitable venture, then I want none of your money. It will cost you nothing more than a two cent stamp to find out what I have to offer. The only stipulation made is that you shall read carefully all that I submit. Address all communications to, or call upon

JOHN A. HERRON
308 McIntyre Block
WINNIPEG, CANADA

WA-WA-DELL FARM

LEICESTER SHEEP

To meet the increasing Western demand for Leicesters of first quality for foundation stock, I have purchased in Ontario a car load of young Ewes and Rams. These are all of richest breeding and individual excellence; the tops of the best Ontario flocks. They have been selected with special reference to Western conditions and only heavily fleeced, thoroughly covered, typical individuals are included—the kind that have made the Wa-Wa-Dell flock invincible in Western show rings.

The ewes will be bred to some of the best rams on the Continent and should pay for themselves with the first crop of lambs.

The rams are good enough to head the best pure-bred flocks and cheap enough to make a paying investment at the head of a small flock of grades.

So confident am I that the stuff is right that I will agree to refund purchase price and pay return charges on all shipments that are not entirely satisfactory.

I expect to have this consignment at the farm ready for shipment early in November, and will be pleased to answer correspondence in regard to them or to show them to intending purchasers.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—Five young Bulls, 7 to 17 months, out of heavy milking dams and got by Count Wilfred (59678), the most richly bred dual-purpose sire West of the Lakes.

These will be priced at half their value.

A. J. MACKAY

MACDONALD MAN.

Woodlands Fair.

The 15th annual exhibition of the Argyle, Wodlands and Woonona Agricultural Society was held at Woodlands Sept. 29th. The entries were the largest in the history of the society, the day was an ideal one, and the attendance large. There was good competition in almost all of the classes for horses but the quality of the exhibits was not up to the mark in many sections. A good stallion could be used to advantage in the district.

J. B. Davidson showed a good draft team, also a foal. C. Dunlop had the first prize two-year old and yearling. In general purpose, J. Langrell won first for brood mare, foal, yearling and two-year old. In cattle, the grade classes were well filled and competition strong. D. N. McIntyre, Meadows had in some good Shorthorns and was awarded most of the prizes in that class. W A McDonald and J. Langrell showed a couple of Ayrshire bulls of good quality, the former also showed a good cow and Geo. Craddock, a nice bull calf. J. T. Balfour was the largest prize winner in the beef grade class; J. Good and M. Nichol in dairy grades.

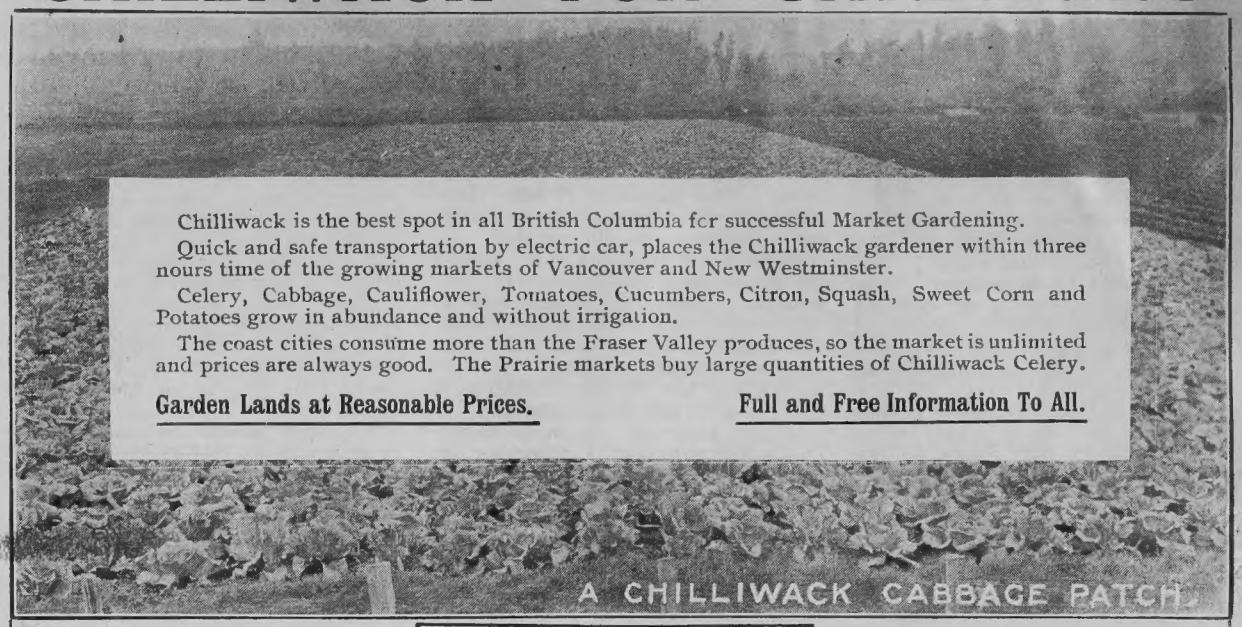
Good sheep were shown by J. Langrell and N. Fleury. G. Craddock and D. Porteous divided the prizes for pigs with some very fair Berkshires. The poultry was good and the display of roots and vegetables splendid. G. Craddock, W. Walker, A. M. Campbell and D. Porteous being the largest prize winners. The exhibit of butter was very large, Mesdames Craddock, Brubacker, Proctor, Porteous, Collier, Hunter and McNabb being first prize winners in the different sections.

A well known authority on hops estimates that the hop crop of the world for 1909 will, as a whole, be one of the smallest during the past twenty years.

A recent press despatch from London, England, says—A scheme has been practically completed whereby a powerful organization under the chairmanship of Sir Christopher Furness undertakes to deliver in England a regular weekly supply of chilled beef from the Rio de la Plata. The Federal Steam Navigation Company proposes to build nine high class steamers, especially adapted for the conveyance of meats.

It is a matter of surprise to learn that parts of British Columbia grow more wheat to the acre than the prairie, and that those parts can only afford to grow wheat till fruit trees can be planted. Mat Miller and Scott Galloway, of Grand Forks, had fields yielding over 45 bushels to the acre this year. The value of fruit orchards can be guessed from the fact that even such land as this is planted out as fast as possible to fruit which pays so much better than even bumper crops of wheat.

CHILLIWACK FOR GARDENING



Chilliwack is the best spot in all British Columbia for successful Market Gardening.

Quick and safe transportation by electric car, places the Chilliwack gardener within three nours time of the growing markets of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Celery, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Citron, Squash, Sweet Corn and Potatoes grow in abundance and without irrigation.

The coast cities consume more than the Fraser Valley produces, so the market is unlimited and prices are always good. The Prairie markets buy large quantities of Chilliwack Celery.

Garden Lands at Reasonable Prices. **Full and Free Information To All.**

18 years' experience in the Land Business in the Evergreen Fraser Valley.

ESTABLISHED 1891 F.J. HART & CO. LTD. INCORPORATED 1905.

Write for 96-page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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CHILLIWACK, B.C.

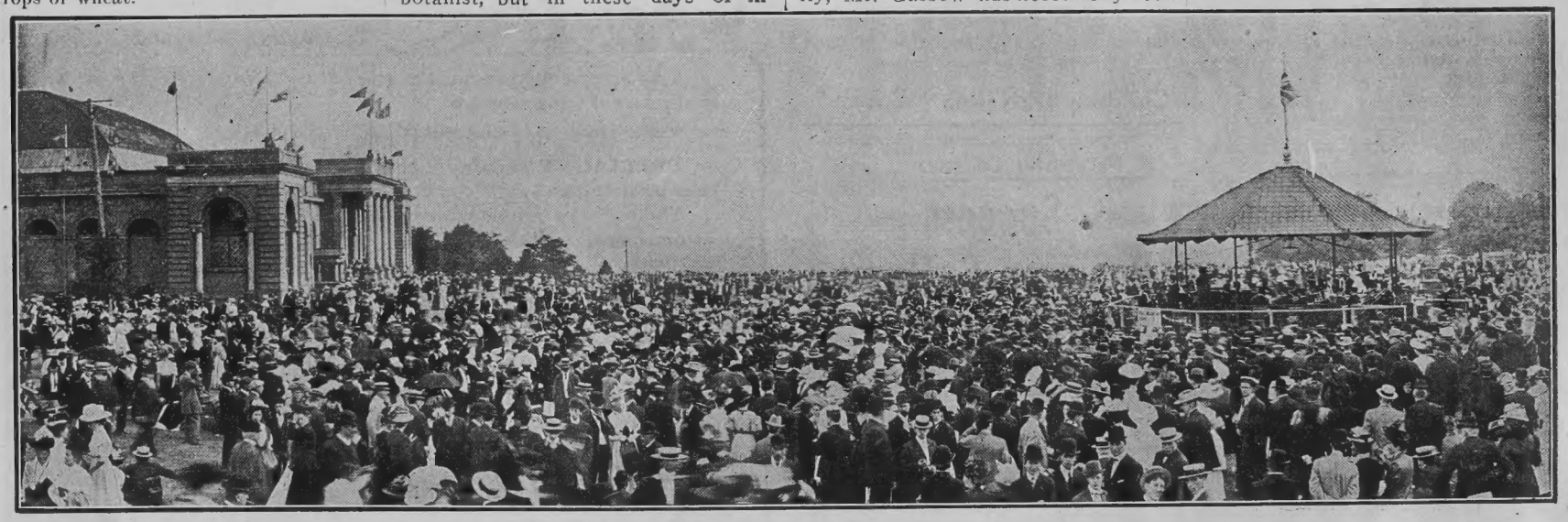
The New Botanist for the Dominion Experimental Farms.

The reorganization rendered necessary by the lamented death of Dr. Fletcher has now been effected at

H. T. Gussou, F.R.M.S.
Botanist for the Experimental Farms of Canada.

the Central Experimenal Farm, Ottawa. Dr. Fletcher occupied the dual position of entomologist and botanist, but in these days of increasing scientific specialisation such an arrangement could not with advantage be permanently continued. Accordingly two separate divisions, of botany and entomology, have been established under the chief direction of Dr. Wm. Saunders, the post of botanist having been conferred upon Mr. H. T. Güssow, F.R.M.S., and that of entomologist upon Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt. Both of ficers are now engaged in the equipment and organization of their respective departments with the view to rendering them practically useful to the farmers of Canada.

Particulars of the previous scientic work of Dr. Hewitt have already been published in Canada. Similar biographical information as to the new botanist will be read with interest. Mr. Hans T. Güssow is a native of Breslau, Silesia. He received his scientific training at the German universities of Breslau, Leipsic and Berlin, specialising in applied botany and subsequently in plant diseases caused by microscopic fungi and bacteria. He proceeded to England in 1901, and in 1903 entered the botanical laboratory of Dr. William Carruthers, F.R.S., the eminent British botanist who for thirty-seven years has occupied the position of Consulting Botanist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and who was formerly keeper of botany in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. As assistant of Dr. Carruthers in this capacity, Mr. Güssow has necessarily been brought into contact with British agriculturists and has studied carefully the botanical problems with which land owners and practical farmers are called upon to deal, including such subjects as the destruction of larch forests by the larch diseases and the effects of poisonous and injurious weeds. In this connection he has done a good deal of original scientific research work in Great Britain, where he made a reputation by his successful cultivation of fungi and bacteri and the consequent establishment of original records of diseases due to these organisms. Amongst his many contributions to agricultural and scientific literature may be mentioned monographs on clover sickness and injurious fodder and poisonous plants, bacterial rot of potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and cereals. As an instance of his success in original scientific research it may be mentioned that in conjunction with Prof. Maze, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, Mr. Güssow discovered the cause of a new disease affecting cucumbers, this being due to an organism to which he gave the name of *Corynespera Mazei*, by which it is now scientifically known. Mr. Güssow's botanical knowledge has been in wide request in England where he was frequently required to give expert testimony before courts of law. He was also an active member of the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscop



WINNIPEG CITY BAND AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

U. S. visible supply would surely show more of an increase than 7,000,000 bus. since July first to date.

The European markets have been steady to strong lately, the continental markets however being much stronger than English markets. At the present time the large exports from Russia, and the shadow of our Western Canadian crop, a large part of which must go for export, keep the Liverpool and London markets obdurate and disinclined to be stirred into activity. We have no doubt, however, that the time will come before long when they will show animation, and lead to higher prices. At the present time importing European countries have their own new crop to help them out, but later their demand for foreign wheat will greatly increase.

Our Winnipeg market has been quite active during the past two weeks, but in consequence of the tremendous movement from the country to Fort William all premiums have gone on cash wheat, so that cash 1 Nor. is 4½c lower than two weeks ago, and October delivery is 2c lower, but December and May wheat are only down ⅝c. The weather over the country has been steadily favorable for threshing and movement, and the increase in railway mileage and equipment such that the shipments from country points far surpass all previous records. In the seven days ending with 26th Sept., 5142 cars of wheat were inspected or approximately 5,500,000 bus. The largeness of the movement will no doubt be kept up for a week or two, if the weather continues favorable, but will gradually become less heavy as the first rush subsides. The quality of this year's crop as revealed by the inspection returns is unusually high, the great bulk of the crop inspecting 1 and 2 Nor. and about 1 per cent. being 1 Hard.

Today's prices are: No. 1 Hard, 95½c; 1 Nor., 94½; 2 Nor., 92⅞c; 3 Nor., 91⅝c; No. 4 wheat, 84c; No. 5, 76½c, spot or en route past Winnipeg. So very little Alberta Red Winter wheat is coming along yet that prices are not quoted for it. Futures closed, Oct., 94½c; Nov., 94⅛c; Dec., 92½c; May, 97½c. All prices quoted are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market is firm, good and firm, and barley is steady. Flax is firm. Quotations on Oct. 1, date of going to press, were:

Oats.—No. 2 Canadian Western, 33½ cents; No. 3 C. W., 31½; Extra No. 1 Feed, 31½; No. 1 Feed, 31; No. 2 Feed, 30.

Barley.—No. 3, 45 cents; No. 4, 43; Rej., 40½.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, $1.33; No. 1 Man., $1.31; Rej., $1.20

GRAIN INSPECTIONS.

Grain inspections for the two weeks ending September 30 at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian inspections at Duluth, were as follows:

Spring wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 94 cars; No. 1 Northern, 5,141; No. 2 Northern, 3,427; No. 3 Northern, 851; No. 4, 64; No. 5, 11; No. 6, 2; Rejected 1, 198; Rejected 2, 100; No grade, 81; Rejected, 315. Total, 10,284 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 9,740 cars; Calgary, 96; Duluth, 448.

Winter wheat.—No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 14 cars; No. 2 A. R. W., 32; No. 3 A. R. W., 20; No. 4 Red Winter, 6; No. 5 R. W., 10. Total, 82 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 44 cars; Calgary, 28.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 168 cars; No. 2 C. W., 720; No. 3 C. W., 95; Extra No. 1 Feed, 24; No. 1 Feed, 8; No. 2 Feed, 19; Rejected, 9; No grade, 16; Condemned, 1; No. 2 Mixed, 1; No. 2 Black, 1. Total, 1,061 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 1,017 cars; Calgary, 41; Duluth, 3.

Barley.—No. 3 Extra, 5 cars; No. 3, 391; No. 4, 118; Feed, 2; Rej., 20; No grade, 18. Total, 554 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 531 cars; Calgary, 6; Duluth, 17.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 55 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 2. Total, 57 cars, all inspected at Winnipeg.

Rye.—2 cars, inspected at Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK.

During the past week the live stock market has taken quite a slump, receipts of all classes of stock having been heavier this past fortnight than for any other like period during the year. Best export steers are down to $4.25, quotations from $3.90 to $4.25. All classes of cattle are 25 to 50 cents easier. A falling off from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. at Toronto and Montreal is reported. Trade on the British market is slower than it has been for many years. Heavier receipts are expected at this time of year and from all over the cattle growing sections of the northern hemisphere grass cattle are being sent to market. Although there is a decided drop this week, prices are still as high as for same period last year. Live stock values have been high this year and indications are that after the glut is over better conditions will return. The quality at this time is only fair—considerable inferior stuff.

Hogs are back to $8.50. Western sheep are scarce, in fact most of those coming in are from the east several double decked cars being brought in from the Toronto market. They cost $4.10 there but are worth around $5.50 at Winnipeg.

Following are prices quoted:

Choice export steers	$4.25 to	$4.40
Good export steers	3.75	4.00
Choice export heifers ...	3.75	4.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers	3.50	3.75
Good butchers' cows and heifers	3.00	3.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle..	2.50	3.00
Choice hogs....	8.25	8.50
Lambs...	6.50	7.00
Sheep....	5.25	5.50
Choice calves	4.00	4.50
Medium calves	3.00	4.00

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

Dairy bricks are quoted by the Empire Market at 20 to 23 cents; tubs, 18 to 20. Country eggs are worth 25 cents.

Dressed poultry quotations run: chickens, 16 to 18 cents; fowl, 12½ to 14; ducks and geese, 16 to 18 cents. Few turkeys are offering and advice is to hold for Thanksgiving trade when prices will be good.

Live poultry quotations run: Spring chickens, 12 to 13 cents; fowl, 10; ducks and geese, 10; turkeys, 17 cents, all quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg.

POTATOES.

Potato receipts are much in excess of the demand. Prices quoted vary from 25 to 30 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

HAY.

Wild hay is worth f.o.b. Winnipeg. $6 to $7 per ton; good timothy, $11.50.

A Fertile Spot On The Fraser River.

No less in its bi-products than in its beter known and extraordinary products has the mighty "Fraser" contributed generally to the fast accruing assets of the Dominion and specifically to that part of it which is rightfully controlled by the City of Vancouver.

One of its very latest developments is being projected upon that picturesque wedge of land which cuts the stream at its mouth into what bears the semblance of a two-pronged fork, and to which the euphonius name of Lulu Island has been given.

The market gardener, inflamed by wonderful adaptability of the same soil elsewhere to several money making ends of his profession is busily engaged raising celery and other types of vegetable dainties that fetch high prices on the neighboring market which has up to now been largely recruited from a distance.

For the greater part, this wedge consists of meadow lands of an exceedingly rich alluvial compost, requiring scarcely any clearing, and in common with similar deposits from this river of ages it has aready given substantial assurance of fertility to a degree that is likely to outstrip many high records and to retain its vitality unimpaired and unassisted for a generation at least.

Not only is the tight little island responsive in this way to the tickling of the cutlivator, but it is fast falling into the hands of home builders—well-to-do citizens of Vancouver who have seen other attractions about it beyond its merely economic value. The authorities have arisen to its call and are intersecting it with first-rate roads, and the really excellent service of the electric tramway company has already proved quite inadequate for the passenger and freight traffic which has swarmed over the popular suberb.

The social outlook, also, is unique from the fact that on the Island the sports clubs have inaugurated their fine racecourse and recreation grounds, the latter being laid out for polo, golf, tennis and everything in the way of clean sport that young Canada craves for.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting that portion of the island which is held by the Welch Company, of Vancouver, and has no hesitation in stating that the description they offer in our advertising columns does not exaggerate the character and situation of the territory they control and may be taken as a fair statement of what may be expected from it.

Cleaning to Time.

There are a number of fairly effective grain separators now in use but the universal complaint has been so far that while they do the work as well as any cleaning implement is ever likely to get over the task of separating weed seeds from the pure grain, the process is altogether too slow.

The Beeman Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg have recently perfected a machine with which they claim to deal successfully with wheat at the rate of 100 bushels an hour, and the machine is equally effective in dealing with flax seed, timothy, clover, rye and brome grass. It separates barley from wheat, wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, and handling the crop as it does at the rate of a carload a day, it certainly ought to command the interest of western grain growers.

The Beeman Company back up their claims in the only way an advertised statement of the kind can be properly substantiated: by selling their ("Jumbo") cleaner on trial with the understanding that if in the judgment of the buyer it is not the most rapid and perfect grain separator on the market he may return it.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—**Two cents** per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

For Sale—South African Veterans' land grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

For Sale—A choice number of reg. Berkshires of both sexes, fit for service this season. Price reasonable. R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

For Sale—Pure bred Russian Wolf Hound Puppies, from good and fast killing stock. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.

For Sale—Wolf Hound Pups, both parents No. 1 killers; price $15.00 per pair. Emanuel Devitt, Cressman, Sask.

Exchange for Land—Good Steam Threshing and Plowing Outfit near Winnipeg, Man. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

For Sale—"Regenerated Abundance" Seed Oats, yield 1909, 95 bushels per acre. Price, $1.75 per bushel. Box 98, Carlyle, Sask.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

It cleans from one to three acres of ground a day. It does the work of 20 men. Costs but 5 cents to remove a stump, even where roots run 20 ft. deep.

The Smith Stump Puller

We want one of these machines on every stump or timbered farm in the country. Write today for catalog A-21 and free trial offer. [1]

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., La Crescent, Minn.

Farm For Sale—First-class half-section, near good town, only $16.00 per acre for quick sale. George Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

Old English Bob-Tailed Sheep Dogs—Puppies for sale, from prize-winning and working dog. Prices reasonable. Joseph Bowen, 599 West Street, St. Johns, Winnipeg.

Reward—Homesteads wanted. Good open land with enough wood for own use, good water. Five dollars paid for information followed by occupation. Masters, Grenfell, Sask.

Wanted—Young mares, in foal, over 1400 lbs., Percheron grade preferred. State number, price and full particulars, T.H., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Preston Seed Wheat—Grown three successive years on breaking. Guaranteed absolutely free from noxious weeds. Price and sample on application. Paul Homer Neepawa, Man.

For Sale or Exchange—First-class bone cutter, in good order, for sale for $6.00, or will exchange for four Barred Plymouth Rocks. May hatch pullets. Address, Box 14, Selkirk, Man.

640 acre Farm For Sale—Small payment down, balance crop payments, would exchange for merchandise or hardware. Renters, investigate this deal. Arthur Cook, Roche Percee, Sask.

Wanted to Rent—Half section or more, including horses and implements by an inexperienced farmer. Send terms and particulars to J.B., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Snap in Hounds—10 mouse colored Grey hounds for sale. Trained and untrained. Ages from 3 months to 3 years. Prices $5 to $25. A pack of three, sure killers, for $50. Write R. W. Allen, "Crislo Kennels," Lemberg, Sask.

New Ideas Wanted—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

Working Housekeeper—Wants place on farm to respectable man, Canadian, 14 years' experience Manitoba farm respectable, Adventist, State wages and references. A.B., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Four Hundred Acres at Scarth—First class wheat land, all cultivated, level, clay subsoil. No stones, no sloughs, elevator loading station on premises, post office, store, station joining. New buildings, good water. W. F. Scarth, Virden.

Shropshires For Sale—Ten registered shearling rams, twenty ram lambs, also ewes and ewe lambs. Seven Shorthorn bulls under one year and one Poland China boar, one year old. F. Murdoch, Greenway, Man.

Agents—Make big money selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Graniteware, Iron, Agate, Tinware, etc. Mends a hole in one minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. N. W. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

Would You Marry if Suited—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements, marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. W. H. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

For Sale—Victoria Chicken Farm of over 5 acres, 5 roomed house, stable, chicken house, 40 fruit trees, twenty minutes walk from car line. Half of this is suitable for cultivation and the other half for chickens. There's money in chicken raising at Victoria. Price only $2.500, terms form ¼ to ½ cash, balance 1, 2, or 3 years. Address, L. W. Bick. Dept. B. 1104 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.

Young Men with Small Capital—Good profits await you in sunshiny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B33 Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Engines for Sale.—We have on hand ready for sale a number of our own make portable and traction engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine & Mach. Co., Ltd., 760 Main St. Winnipeg. Map

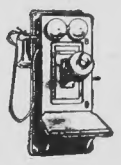
Okanagan Valley Fruit Farm—containing ten acres, nearly five hundred trees of standard varieties, most of which will be bearing next season, adjoins the town of Penticton. This is an opportunity to secure an orchard without the years of weary waiting necessary to bring it to the bearing stage. The price asked, $4700, is considerably less than the actual cost of maturing an orchard at the present price of the raw land. Apply to G. S. Alexander, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Pure-bred Poultry—The class that pays. Then why not put some new blood in your breeding pens. I have for sale one hundred cockerels and pullets, Barred and White Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, English Red Caps, Brown Leghorns, Imperial Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, price $1.50 to $2.50 each. Bronze toms and pullets, bred from first prize winner Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie Summer Fairs, $3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The above poultry have been selected from the pens of some of the leading breeders in Canada and United States. John Bullied, Rosedale Farm, Carievale, Sask.

Here are a few Troubles

The Farm Telephone Rids You Of—

EVER drive away into town to find out if something had come that you were expecting by freight or express?—something you needed badly. And, when you got there, it hadn't arrived—but you had wasted half a day's time and some horseflesh.



YOU could have found out all about it in a minute if you had a telephone.

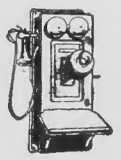
EVER break some vital part of the reaper just at the busiest time? And have to spend four hours going to town for the repair part and coming back?

A telephone message to the dealer would have saved you two hours of that time. Two hours mean money at harvest time.

EVER go out to the barn of a morning and find a valuable animal moaning with a sickness you couldn't deal with?

YOU could have had the "vet" there in half the time if you had a telephone.

EVER have a fire start that threatened to destroy your house and barns if you didn't get help quick—quick—quick?



THE telephone would have summoned your neighbors or the town fire department in two minutes' time. That might mean all the difference to you between big loss and trifling loss.

The telephone is far, far more necessary to the farmer than it is to the business man in the cities—and the latter simply could not transact business today without it.

But many farmers imagine the organization of a rural telephone service is a complex, costly undertaking, involving large capital and implying much subsequent expense for service. That idea is absolutely incorrect.

A rural telephone service can be easily established in any farming community not too thinly settled. It can be installed at a very, very small cost. It can supply a most efficient, complete and satisfactory service for a remarkably low price—if the instruments, equipment and methods adopted are those of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which manufactures practically all the telephone apparatus used in Canada.

If you say so, we will be glad to send you (free of any cost or obligation to you) our book on "Rural Telephone Equipment," which tells you all about organizing, with your neighbors, a telephone service of the most modern and economical kind.

To get this book, simply tell us (on a postcard if you like) to mail you Bulletin **1076** and it will come to you at once. Get the book and read it at least—post yourself on the value and economy of a farm telephone. Just address nearest office of:

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL
Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.

TORONTO
60 Front St. W.

Manufacturers and supplies of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants.

REGINA

VANCOUVER
599 Henry Ave.

WINNIPEG
424 Seymour St.

If You Farm for Profit—you need one of my scales

Only my scales are the one Canadian scale that has made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.

Manson Campbell, President

I Will Make Price Right and Terms very easy—

You can't farm right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

MANSON CAMPBELL
President

EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy. There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

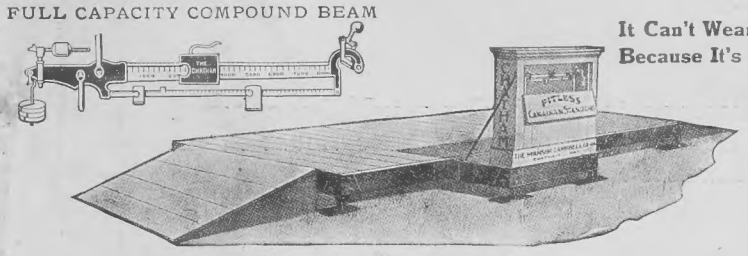
This Scale is COMPLETE

Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

Can't Get Out of Order

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section,—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong—built so well, tested so carefully.

FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel

CHATHAM 5-Ton Pitless Scale

Big Enough for Any Scale Use

The Chatham's Platform is 8 x 14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, on easy terms, and fully warranted in every way.

Your Farm Needs Such a Scale

You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

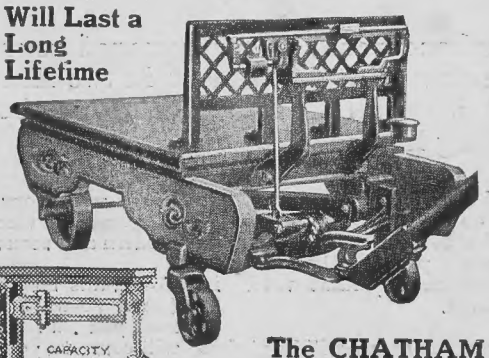
CHATHAM PORTABLE BARN SCALE

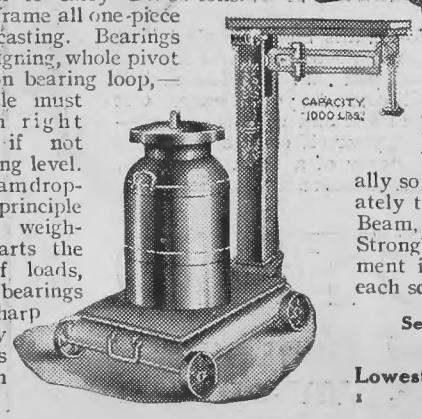
is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or even more.

The Scale Every Farm Needs

Weighs Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately

Will Last a Long Lifetime





The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale

Very handy on any farm, specially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam,—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Send for Description, Prices, Etc., of All Our Scales

Lowest Priced 1,000 lb. Scale in the World

Makes Kitchen Work Easy And Pays For Itself Too

Look at it in the Picture

Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterward—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

Saves Room and Time

Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed, you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

Take it on trial—Pay for it a little at a time

Let Me Send You One On Trial

You can pay for the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet a little at a time,—stretch the payments over many months—so it buys itself while you use it. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it. This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better. The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown. The bakeboards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

Get My Long-Credit Offer

The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level. The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, waterproof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects. The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.

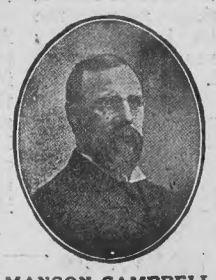
Saves 500 Steps a Day in any Kitchen

The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

Saves endless bother and clutter

It's Very Practical

It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers—17½ ins. wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra-heavy, polished zinc that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.



MANSON CAMPBELL
President

Fully Guaranteed

There are no out-of-the-way cubby-holes around a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet; but there IS a handy, easy-to-get-at place for everything that is used in getting a meal ready,—flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices, package food supplies, knives, spoons, kettles, bread-pans, etc., etc. Let me send you a book that illustrates and describes the Cabinet; or send me your order for it on trial, with my special credit terms and a guarantee that you will be wholly satisfied with it.

NOTICE TO DEALERS We want dealers to handle our products wherever we are not already represented, and offer exclusive privileges in each place. We are running a large advertising campaign and all orders received by us direct are referred to the dealer from whose territory they come. If you are not selling our products, write us for territory and terms.

GRAY-CAMPBELL Ltd. of Moosejaw

Temporary Offices: 350 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg

Western Canada Sales Agents for The Wm. Gray & Sons Co. Ltd. and The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd. of Chatham, Ontario

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